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TWENTY-FIFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY,

BOSTON, MAY, 1850.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY T. R. MARVIN.
STEREOTYPED AT THE
BOSTON STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

1850.

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CONSTITUTION

OF THE

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called the PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

ART. 2. It shall be the *object* of this Society to promote the improvement of Public Prisons.

ART. 3. It shall be the *duty* of this Society to take measures for effecting the formation of one or more Prison Discipline Societies in each of the United States, and to coöperate with all such Societies in accomplishing the object specified in the second article of this Constitution.

ART. 4. Any Society, having the same object in view, which shall become auxiliary to this, and shall contribute to its funds, shall thereby secure for the Prisons, in the State where such Society is located, special attention from this Society.

ART. 5. Each subscriber of two dollars, annually, shall be a Member.

ART. 6. Each subscriber of thirty dollars, at one time, shall be a Member for Life.

ART. 7. The officers of this Society shall be a President, as many Vice-Presidents as shall be deemed expedient, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, to be chosen annually, and a Board of Managers, whose duty it shall be to conduct the business of the Society. This Board shall consist of six clergymen and six laymen, of whom six shall reside in the city of Boston, and five shall constitute a quorum.

The Managers shall call special meetings of the Society, and fill such vacancies as may occur by death or otherwise in their own Board.

ART. 8. The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretary, shall be, ex officio, Members of the Board of Managers.

ART. 9. The annual meetings of this Society shall be held in Boston, on the week of the General Election, when, besides choosing the officers as specified in the seventh article, the accounts of the Treasurer shall be presented, and the proceedings of the foregoing year reported.

ART. 10. The Managers shall meet at such time and place, in the city of Boston, as they shall appoint.

ART. 11. At the meetings of the Society, and of the Managers, the President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President first on the list then present, and, in the absence of the President and of all the Vice-Presidents, such Member as shall be appointed for that purpose, shall preside.

ART. 12. The Secretary, in concurrence with two of the Managers, or, in the absence of the Secretary, any three of the Managers, may call special meetings of the Board.

ART. 13. The minutes of every meeting shall be signed by the Chairman or Secretary.

ART. 14. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution except by the Society, at an annual meeting, on the recommendation of the Board of Managers

ANNUAL MEETING.

1850.

The Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the Prison Discipline Society was held in Park Street Church Vestry, on Monday, May 27, 1850, at 12 o'clock, A. M.

A quorum being present, the Hon. Samuel A Eliot took the chair, and, at his request, the Rev. William Jenks, D. D., opened the meeting with prayer.

The first business of the meeting was the choice of officers for the ensuing year.

For this purpose, a committee of two, consisting of Hon. Daniel Safford and Dr. Wm. R. Lawrence, was appointed to distribute and collect the votes.

The votes being collected, it was found that Hon. Samuel A. Eliot was unanimously elected President, in the place of the Hon. Theodore Lyman, deceased, and William H. Prescott and H. M. Willis were elected additional Vice-Presidents.

A complete list of the officers will be found near the close of this Report.

The second item of business was the presentation of the Report of the Treasurer, Charles H. Mills, Esq., which, in the absence of the Treasurer, was read by the President. The Treasurer's Report, as thus read, was accepted, and placed in the hands of the Board of Managers, as printed near the close of this Report.

The third item of business was the presentation of the Report of the Board of Managers, and the reading of an abstract of the same by the Secretary. The Report, parts of which were read, was accepted, and referred to the committee under whose direction it was prepared, to be printed, with such modifications and additions as they should see fit.

It was then voted, after prayer by the Rev. Baron Stow, D. D., to adjourn *sine die*.

ANNUAL REPORT.

MAY 27, 1850.

The Managers of the Prison Discipline Society, in presenting their Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, notice the death of Theodore Lyman, the President of the Society. In death, however, as in life, he showed the strength of his attachment to the cause in which we are engaged. He gave $22,500 while he lived, as an unknown benefactor, to the State Farm School at Westboro', Massachusetts; and at death he gave, by will, $50,000 to the same Institution, and $10,000 to the Farm School on Thompson's Island, in Boston Harbor — all for the benefit of Juvenile Delinquents.

In addition to these things, we remember his urbanity, his kindness, his caution, his wisdom, his benevolence, his munificence, his shrinking delicacy at display and ostentation, his Christian spirit, his constancy, his promptitude, his punctuality, his integrity, his firmness, his courage, his private worth, his public service, his largeness of heart, his quiet efficiency, his faithful love of the honorable, useful, and good, and his unspeakable contempt of the injurious, inflated, and base; and if there be any other good qualities which mark Nature's Noblemen, we shall think of them as belonging (without eulogy) to him.

Besides the President of the Society, we have lost John R. Adan, a wise counsellor of the Society, and several years one of the Managers, and James Means, who had been many years one of the Auditors, and one of the Managers of the Society from its formation — twenty-four years.

There have gone, also, from our number into eternity, Edward H. Robbins, Joseph Balch, Henry Sigourney, John D. Williams, and Samuel T. Armstrong, all of Boston; Dudley Phelps, of Groton, Massachusetts; Samuel Miller, of Princeton, New Jersey; and Charles Chauncey, of Philadelphia, well known and true men, and all of them long-tried friends of the Society.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE REPORT.

PART I.

Valuable Documents on Penitentiaries, Houses of Refuge, Lunatic Asylums, and Miscellaneous Matters, closely connected with the Improvement of Prisons, Heating, and Ventilation.

PART II.

State Prisons in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island; Auburn, Sing Sing, New York; New Jersey; New Penitentiary in Philadelphia; Penitentiary at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio; Penitentiary in Michigan. Statistical Table of Twenty Penitentiaries in 1850.

PART III.

Houses of Refuge and State Farm Schools; House of Refuge and State Farm in Maine; House of Reformation at South Boston; State Farm School at Westboro'; House of Refuge in Providence, Rhode Island; House of Refuge in Connecticut; House of Refuge in New York City; House of Refuge at Rochester, New York; House of Refuge at Kingston, New Jersey; House of Refuge for Colored Juvenile Delinquents in Philadelphia; House of Refuge in Philadelphia for White Children; House of Refuge in Baltimore; House of Refuge in Cincinnati, Ohio; with Statistical Table.

PART IV.

What can be done for Discharged Convicts?

PART V.

Adequate Provision not yet made for the Insane Poor in the United States; Statistical Table of Twenty-three Insane Asylums in 1850.

PART I.

VALUABLE DOCUMENTS.

PENITENTIARY DOCUMENTS.

Maine. — Annual Report of the Warden of the Maine State Prison, for the year ending April 30, 1849. 8vo. pp. 12.

New Hampshire. — Annual Reports of the Warden, Physician and Chaplain of the New Hampshire State Prison, June Session, 1849. Concord: Butterfield & Hill, State Printers. 8vo. pp. 15.

Vermont. — Annual Report of the Directors and Superintendent of the Vermont State Prison, for the year ending September 1, 1849. Windsor, Vermont: Journal Office, J. K. McLean, Printer. 12mo. pp. 16.

Massachusetts. — Documents relating to the State Prison at Charlestown, Massachusetts, for the year ending September 30, 1849. 8vo. pp. 46.

Senate Document No. 110. Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Report of the Joint Standing Committee on Prisons to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Prisons. Also, the Documents concerning the State Prison.

Rhode Island. — Annual Reports made to the General Assembly of Rhode Island, at their October Session, A. D. 1849, by the Inspectors, Warden and Physician of the R. I. State Prison. Providence: Joseph Knowles, Printer. 8vo. pp. 22.

Connecticut. — Report of the Directors of the Connecticut State Prison to the General Assembly, May, 1850. By order of the Assembly. Document No. 7. New Haven: Osborn & Baldwin, State Printers. 1850. Containing, also, Report of the Warden, Physician, and Chaplain. 8vo. pp. 31.

New York. — Second Annual Report of the Inspectors of State Prisons of the State of New York, made to the Legislature January 4, 1850. Albany: Weed, Parsons, & Co., Public Printers. 8vo. pp. 342. Containing the Reports of all the Principal Officers of the State Prisons at Auburn, Sing Sing, and Clinton County, made by said Officers to the Inspectors elected by the People.

New Jersey. — State Prison Report, January, 1850, embracing the Reports of the Joint Committee, Inspectors, Keeper, Moral Instructor, and Physician. Read January 16, 1850, and ordered to be printed. Trenton : Printed by Phillips & Boswell. 8vo. pp. 48.

Pennsylvania. — New Penitentiary in Philadelphia. Administration of the Separate System ; Notice of Dr. Parish's Report, in the Pennsylvania Journal of Prison Discipline and Philanthropy, Vol. V. No. 1, January, 1850, followed by the Report itself, of which Dr. Parish was Chairman, on the Comparative Health, Mortality, Length of Sentences, &c., of White and Colored Convicts. Read before the Philadelphia Society for alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, November, 1849, and ordered to be published in this Journal. pp. 48, from 39th to 87th.

Twenty-First Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, transmitted to the Senate and House of Representatives, March, 1850. Philadelphia : Printed by Edmond Barrington & George D. Haswell. 8vo. pp. 40.

Report of the Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, for 1849. Printed by Johnston & Stockton, Market Street, Pittsburg. 1850. 8vo. pp. 36.

Maryland. — Report of the Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary, made to His Excellency Philip L. Thomas, Governor of Maryland, December, 1849. Baltimore : Printed by James Lucas. 1850. 8vo. pp. 40.

District of Columbia. — Penitentiary of the District of Columbia. Executive Document No. 23, House of Representatives. Message of the President of the United States, transmitting the Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, February 6, 1850. Referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed. 8vo. pp. 41.

Virginia. — Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary Institution. Legislative Document No. 7. Richmond, Virginia : Addressed to the Governor, November 3, 1849. 8vo. pp. 43.

Georgia. — Report of the Principal Keeper of the Penitentiary of Georgia, for Political Years 1848 and 1849, ending October 1, 1849. Milledgeville. 8vo. pp. 13.

Kentucky. — Annual Report of the Keeper of the Kentucky Penitentiary, 1849. A. G. Hodges & Co., State Printers. Containing the Reports of the Keeper, Clerk, Physician, and Board of Visitors. 8vo. pp. 13.

Ohio. — Annual Report of the Directors and Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary, for the year 1849, to the 48th General Assembly. Ordered to be printed by the House. Columbus: S. Medary, Printer. 1850. 8vo. pp. 42.

Special Report of the Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary, in Relation to Amending the Laws for the Punishment of Crimes. Columbus: S. Medary, Printer. March 8, 1850. 8vo. pp. 15.

Michigan. — Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Prison. Jackson, December 1, 1849. State of Michigan, Legislative Document No. 8. 8vo. pp. 63.

DOCUMENTS CONCERNING JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

Massachusetts. — Documents relating to the State Reform School at Westboro', Massachusetts. January, 1850. Containing the Third Annual Report of the Trustees of that Institution, for the year ending November 30, 1849. Presented to the Governor and Council, and 1000 extra copies ordered to be printed, by the Senate, January 21, 1850. 8vo. pp. 40.

Rhode Island. — Reform School Act. An Act to authorize the City of Providence to establish a Reform School, by the General Assembly of Rhode Island. One letter sheet, printed.

Connecticut. — A Plea for a State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders, addressed to the Citizens of Connecticut, signed by S. W. S. Dutton, Sidney A. Thomas, and Philemon Hoadley, Executive Committee. — These gentlemen represent larger committees, appointed at several meetings of citizens, in New Haven, called and organized for the purpose of considering the subject, and obtaining information from all parts of the state concerning it, and preparing a memorial to the legislature. The first committee of 1849 consisted of Leonard Bacon, Henry Peck, mayor of New Haven, Alfred Blackman, Alfred Walker, and James F. Babcock.

New York. — The Ordinances and By-Laws of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, in the State of New York, passed by the Board of Managers, September 4, 1849; together with the Act of the Legislature, establishing the same, passed May 8, 1846; to which is prefixed a List of the Managers, the Officers, and Committee of the Board, the Officers of the Institution, and the Commissioners for erecting the Buildings. Rochester: Press of Jerome & Brother. 8vo. pp. 24.

Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the Managers of the Soci-

ety for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents to the Legislature of the State, and the Corporation of the City of New York. Egbert & King, Printers, 374 Pearl Street, New York. 8vo. pp. 59.

Pennsylvania. — Twenty-Second Annual Report of the House of Refuge in Philadelphia, with an Appendix. Philadelphia: Published by order of the Corporators. J. K. & P. G. Collins, Printers. 1850. 8vo. pp. 48.

An Address delivered at the Laying of the Corner-Stone of the House of Refuge for Colored Juvenile Delinquents, by James J. Barclay, A. M., Secretary of the House of Refuge. Published by order of the Board of Managers. Philadelphia: J. K. & P. G. Collins, Printers. 8vo. pp. 16.

Scotland. — Second Annual Report of the Directors of the Glasgow (Scotland) Society for repressing Juvenile Delinquency. 1840. Printed by Bell & Bain, Royal Exchange Court. Containing List of Officers, First Report of Directors, Teacher of the Boys, Medical Officers, List of Donations, &c. 8vo. pp. 42.

Report of the Dean Bank Institution from 1840 to 1844, inclusive, designed for Young Female Delinquents, to enable them to regain their Character. 8vo. pp. 18.

England. — Petition of the Trustees of the Borough of Liverpool, praying for Inquiry on the State of the Criminal Population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, by Edward Rushton, Stipendiary Magistrate of Police Court, Liverpool, England. Printed by Thomas Baines, Castle Street, Liverpool, England. 1846.

Series of Reports concerning the Institution for Juvenile Delinquents at Parkhurst, on the Isle of Wight, in the British Channel, near Southampton, England, containing several hundred pages, royal octavo. Printed by the British Parliament.

Juvenile Delinquency. A Pamphlet containing an Article reprinted from the Christian Teacher for July, 1842, by Edward Rushton, Stipendiary Magistrate of the Police Court, Liverpool, England. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co., and D. Marples, Liverpool. 1842. 8vo. pp. 32.

France. — Report on the System and Arrangements of La Colonie Agricole, at Mettray, presented to the Committee of the Philanthropic Society, St. George's Fields, August 19, 1846. Printed for the use of the Committee: James Trescott, Nelson Square, London. By Sydney Turner, Resident Chaplain of the Philanthropic Society, and Thomas Paynter, Police Magistrate. London: August 26, 1846. 8vo. pp. 46. — This report contains, also, a brief and comprehensive report

concerning the Prison La Roquette, at Paris, containing, at the time of the notice, about 500 young male offenders from the different departments. They were confined in separate cells for labor; and their chapel, school-room, and exercising yards were all so constructed as to prevent their seeing each other, and enable them, at the same time, to see their teachers. In respect to the mode of discipline, it is totally unlike the colony at Mettray.

ASYLUM DOCUMENTS.

Maine. — Report of the Trustees, Steward, and Superintendent of the Insane Hospital. 1849. Published agreeably to Resolve of March 22, 1836. Augusta: W. T. Johnston, Printer to the State. 12mo. pp. 53.

New Hampshire. — Reports of the Board of Visitors and Trustees, and of the Superintendent of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane. June Session, 1849. 8vo. pp. 48.

Vermont. — Asylum for the Insane. Thirteenth Annual Report, 1849, of the Trustees and Superintendent. Montpelier: E. P. Walton & Son, Printers. 8vo. pp. 8.

Massachusetts. — Report of the Board of Visitors of the Boston Lunatic Hospital, containing a Statement of the Condition of that Institution, and transmitting the Annual Report of the Superintendent for 1849. City Document, No. 62. Boston: J. H. Eastburn, City Printer. 8vo. pp. 26.

Report of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, presented to the Corporation at their Annual Meeting, January 23, 1850. Including the Thirty-Second Annual Report of the Physician and Superintendent of the McLean Asylum for the Insane to the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital. 8vo. pp. 23.

Seventeenth Annual Report of the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, Massachusetts, December, 1849. Boston: Dutton & Wentworth, State Printers, No. 37 Congress Street, 1850. 8vo. pp. 80.

Rhode Island. — Reports of the Trustees and Superintendent of the Butler Hospital for the Insane, presented to the Corporation at their Annual Meeting, January 23, 1850. Containing the Report of the Trustees, Superintendent, Treasurer, and Auditors. Providence: John F. Moore, Printer. 8vo. pp. 39.

Connecticut. — Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the Officers of the Retreat for the Insane, at Hartford, Connecticut. April, 1850. Containing Reports of the Chairman of the

Board, Superintendent, and Chaplain. Hartford: Press of Cary, Tiffany, & Co. 8vo. pp. 16.

New York. — Twenty-Ninth Annual Report of the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, during the year 1849. By C. H. Nichols, M. D., Physician to the Asylum. New York: Egbert & King, Printers, 374 Pearl Street. 1850. 8vo. pp. 20.

Report of the Physicians of the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 1848. Containing Report of Visiting and Resident Physicians. New York: McSpedon & Baker, Printers to the Common Council. 1849. 8vo. pp. 31.

Also, Report of the Resident Physician of the same Asylum, for the year ending January 1, 1850. Containing Report of said Physician, accompanied by the Report of the Visiting Physician. 8vo. pp. 28.

Seventh Annual Report of the Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum, made to the Legislature, February 4, 1850. State of New York; Senate Document No. 57. Containing the Reports of the Managers, Treasurer, and Acting Superintendent. Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co., Public Printers. 1850. 8vo. pp. 40.

New Jersey. — Annual Report of the Officers of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, at Trenton, for the year 1849. Trenton: Published by Sherman & Harron. 1850. 8vo. pp. 42.

Pennsylvania. — Report of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, for the year 1849. By Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D., Physician to the Institution. Published by Order of the Board of Managers. Philadelphia, 1850. 8vo. pp. 40.

Thirty-Third Annual Report on the State of the Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the Use of their Reason. Published by Direction of the Contributors, third month, 1850. Philadelphia: Printed by Joseph Rakestraw, Apple-Tree Alley. 8vo. pp. 26.

Maryland. — Report of the Board of Visitors of the Maryland Hospital to the General Assembly of Maryland. Containing a Statement of the Condition of that Institution for 1848 and 1849, and transmitting the Report of the Resident Physician for 1846–9. Baltimore: Printed by John D. Toy, corner of Market and St. Paul Streets.

Virginia. — Report of the Eastern Asylum of the City of Williamsburg, Virginia, 1849. Richmond: William F. Ritchie, Public Printer. 1850. 8vo. pp. 38.

Twenty-Second Annual Report of the President and Directors of the Western Asylum of the Legislature of Virginia, with

Report of Superintendent and Physician. 1847. Richmond: William F. Ritchie, Public Printer. 8vo. pp. 34.

South Carolina. — Report of the Regents of the Lunatic Asylum to the Legislature of South Carolina, November, 1848. Columbia, South Carolina: Printed by I. C. Morgan, State Printer. 1849. Containing the Report of the Regents, Physicians, Treasurer, Auditors, and Committee of the Legislature, accompanied by an Act to authorize the Admission of Persons of Color into the Lunatic Asylum. 8vo. pp. 16.

Louisiana. — Second Biennial Report of the Board of Administrators of the Insane Asylum of Louisiana, to the Legislature. Containing, also, the Reports of the Physician and Superintendent. Jackson, Louisiana: Southern Mirror Office. January 1, 1850. 8vo. pp. 28.

Tennessee. — Biennial Report of the Physician and Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, at Nashville, Tennessee, October 1, 1849. Also, the Report of the Treasurer. W. T. Bang & Co., Printers, Deadrick Street. 1849. 8vo. pp. 32.

Kentucky. — Annual Report of the Managers of the Lunatic Asylum, to the General Assembly of Kentucky, for the year 1849; containing the Reports of the Directors, of the Secretary, who renders an Account of the Receipts and Disbursements, and the Report of the Superintendent and Physician. Frankfort, Kentucky: Printed by A. G. Rogers & Co. 1850.

Ohio. — Eleventh Annual Report of the Directors and Superintendent of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum, to the Forty-Eighth General Assembly of the State of Ohio, for the year 1849. Ordered to be printed by the House. Containing the Reports of the Directors, Superintendent, and Treasurer. 8vo. pp. 58.

DOCUMENTS ON CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.

Specifications of the Materials to be provided, and the Labor to be performed by the Blacksmith, in the Erection and Completion of a New Jail for Suffolk County, in the State of Massachusetts, &c. 8vo. pp. 18.

City Document No. 6. Report of a Committee on the Erection of the New Jail. In Board of Mayor and Aldermen, March 18, 1850. 8vo. pp. 8.

Specifications of the Materials to be provided, and the Labor to be performed, in the Erection and Completion of an Almshouse, on Deer Island, in Boston Harbor. To be executed

for the City of Boston, in Conformity with a Design prepared by Louis Dwight and G. J. F. Bryant, Architect. 8vo. pp. 34.

Also, General Description of the New Almshouse on Deer Island, in Boston Harbor. 8vo. pp. 12.

House Document No. 140. Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The Joint Committee on Prisons, to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message relevant to Prisons, report, so far as relates to the Enlargement of the State Prison at Charlestown ; accompanied with an Act for the Enlargement of the State Prison at Charlestown ; containing a Letter to the Hon. Lysander Richards, Chairman of the Committee, from Louis Dwight and G. J. F. Bryant, submitting Plans and Estimates for the Enlargement of said Prison. This Plan contains a Ground Plan of the present Site and Buildings at Charlestown. Also, a Lithograph of a Ground, Sectional, and Front View of the Principal Building, as it will be when enlarged according to the Report of the Majority of the Committee. Also, a Mechanical and General Description of the proposed improvement. The report of the majority is signed by a majority of six out of seven of the committee, viz. : Messrs. Lysander Richards and Charles Thompson, of the Senate, and Jefferson Bancroft, John Odin, Jr., Joseph Raymond, and Allen C. Field, of the House.

Description of the Extension of the State Prison and New County Jail in Providence, as designed by Louis Dwight and Gridley J. F. Bryant. Providence : Joseph Knowles, Printer. 8vo. pp. 24.

DOCUMENTS ON VENTILATION.

Extracts from Official Documents, Reports, and Papers, referring to the Progress of Dr. Reid's Plans for Ventilation. London : 1846. 8vo. pp. 16.

Ventilation. — Notices of Mr. Emerson's New Ventilators, copied from the Daily Papers of Boston. August 2, 1847. 8vo. pp. 8.

City Document No. 46. Final Report of the Committee on the Ventilation of School-Houses of the City of Boston, in School Committee, December 9, 1847. 8vo. pp. 15.

An Exposition on Heating and Ventilating School-Houses of the City of Boston in 1846 and 1847, together with Important Information of a Scientific Gentleman upon the Effects of Red-hot Iron upon Air, &c. Boston : Published by Bryent & Herman, 61 and 63 Congress Street. 1848.

Report of a Committee of the American Academy of Arts

and Sciences on Ventilators and Chimney Tops. March, 1848. Cambridge: Metcalf & Co., Printers to the University, 1848.

Communication to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences relative to a late Report on the Subject of Ventilators and Chimney Tops, by Frederic Emerson. Boston: Charles Stimpson, 106 Washington Street. August 10, 1848. 8vo. pp. 12.

House Document No. 117. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, House of Representatives, April 2, 1849.

Notice of some Experiments on Heating and Ventilating Hospitals and other Buildings by Steam, and Hot Water, with Remarks by Thomas Kirkbride, M. D., Physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, extracted from the American Journal of the Medical Science, for April, 1850. Philadelphia: Printed by T. K. & P. G. Collins. 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS TOUCHING THE INTERESTS AND PROGRESS OF PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. — Senate Document No. 8. Report of the Agent for Discharged Convicts, for the year ending September 30, 1849, to His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council. 8vo. pp. 7.

New York. — Fifth Report of the Prison Association of New York, including a List of the Officers and Members. Albany: Ward, Parsons, & Co., Public Printers. 1850. 8vo. pp. 306. Containing the Report of the Executive Committee and the Report of the Prison Discipline Committee.

Annual Report of the Comissioners of Emigration. State of New York, Assembly Document No. 50. January 22. 1849, by G. C. Verplank, containing Commissioners' Report on the Condition and Extent of Emigration; on the Extent and Improvement of the Emigrant Refuge on Ward's Island; on the Temporary Accommodation of the Sick; on the Marine Hospital; on the Convalescent Hospital, &c., &c. 8vo. pp. 63.

Also, Statistics of different Prisons, showing the number received and discharged in different Prisons, nativity, where convicted, mental culture, moral and religious culture, habits, social state, clothing, cleanliness, lighting and heating, ventilation, employment, occupation previous to conviction, insanity, results of medical treatment.

Reformation, subdivided under classification, instruction, Sabbath schools, religious, moral treatment, rewards and punishments, and pardons.

Financial System, — under the heads of labor, revenue, and expenses.

Administration and Supervision, — comprising the internal regulation of Prisons; the qualification of officers, &c.; discipline; and correspondence of convicts.

Comparison of Prison Systems; Separation and Congregation.

Also, length of sentences, terms of sentence, causes of crime, increase of prisoners, discharged convicts, improvements, libraries, imprisonment of boys, women visitors, manner of keeping accounts, agriculture as a Prison employment, overwork allowed, drying rooms recommended, pledge given by convicts, confinement on the Sabbath, confinement of prisoners in County Jails, oath for officers, removal of convicts, tobacco as an instrument of Prison Discipline.

Discharged Convicts. — Report of Committee on Discharged Convicts; Report of the Female Department, signed by the Corresponding Secretary, C. M. Kirkland; Correspondence of Female Department of Prison Association, Catharine M. Sedgwick, 1st Directress, Sarah Wood, Matron.

General Correspondence, — with Tallahassee, Austin, Texas; Iowa City; Madison, Wisconsin.

Houses of Refuge. — State Reform School, Massachusetts; House of Reformation, South Boston; House of Refuge, New York; House of Refuge, Philadelphia.

County Prisons.—Albany County (New York) Penitentiary; Hartford (Connecticut) County Prison; Windham (Connecticut) County Prison; New Haven (Connecticut) County Prison.

Correspondence between the Secretary of the Association and the Inspector-General of Prisons in London, England.

Translation of an Essay, by James F. Chamberlain, of a Report on the Infliction of Capital Punishment by Separate Confinement, in England, North America, and France, by Dr. J. L. Tellkampf, Professor of Political Science in the University of Breslau, Prussia, presented February, 1850.

Treasurer's Report of the Prison Association of New York.

Plan of a Prison, by John D. Russ.

Act of Incorporation.

First Annual Report of the New Jersey Prison Reform Association, together with the Proceedings of the First Annual Meeting, held in the City of Trenton, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of January, 1850. Trenton: Printed by Phillips & Boswold. 1850. Containing the Constitution of the Society, and Reports of Prison Reform Associations in different Counties in the State. A valuable document. 8vo. pp. 48.

PART II.

STATE PRISONS.

MAINE STATE PRISON.

The number of prisoners remains the same, *i. e.* 67. Three only have been pardoned, which is a discreet number. None have died, and none have escaped. There is no female. The loss on the operations of the Prison, above earnings, including salary of officers, has been $5100.

Officers. — The former warden, Benjamin Carr, has resigned, and a new warden has been appointed.

New Building. — A new building is being erected, at an estimated expense of about $4600, for the purpose of a Hospital, and the separate confinement of murderers, who escape the penalty of death.

Treatment of Murderers. — The inspectors recommend that such murderers should not be allowed to associate with other prisoners. They say, "If reformation is an object of confinement, surely but little can be expected, so long as the cold-blooded murderer is looked upon, not as particularly guilty, but as unfortunate — so long as he is treated in such way, as, if possible, to make him forget his crime, and he is allowed to associate with other convicts."

They also say, "It will be almost impossible to carry on the operations of the Prison with safety, unless certain alterations are made in the law relating to convictions for murder and other aggravated offences, without keeping quite a number of convicts in separate confinement, under the law authorizing such confinement, where the safety of the officers, or other convicts, requires it."

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PRISON.

The number of prisoners has increased 5, being 82 at the close of the year. Two only have been pardoned; one has died; and none have escaped. Two are females.

A new warden has been appointed. Eight acres of land have been purchased, and added to the Prison grounds, for cul-

tivation. The lot now contains about ten acres, eight of which are cultivated.

The library consists of about 600 volumes, and has been increased by the addition of $60 in books.

The expense above earnings has been $6634.

VERMONT STATE PRISON.

The number of prisoners has increased 10; the present number being 62, of whom one is a female. Six have been pardoned — within one of half as many as were discharged on expiration of sentence. Four have died, and one has escaped. These results, in regard to pardon, death, and escape, are unfavorable, in comparison with the small number of prisoners.

The expenses exceeded the earnings $4261.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.

The number of prisoners had increased, at the close of the year, 38; the whole number being then 348. Of 191 received last year, which was an unusually large number, 62 only, *i. e.* less than one third, were natives of Massachusetts; and 114, or a little less than two thirds, were natives of the United States. Thirty-eight, more than half as many as the natives of Massachusetts, were natives of Ireland. It appears from the records of the Prison, that the proportion of foreigners is increasing in the Prison; because less than one third of those committed last year were natives of Massachusetts, *i. e.* 62 out of 191; while of the whole number in Prison, 349, 124 were natives of Massachusetts, showing, of the whole number, a greater proportion of natives than of those committed last year.

Pardons. — The number of pardons, last year, was 16, or more than one seventh part of the number discharged by expiration of sentence.

Mortality. — The number of deaths was only 3; which was less than one per cent. on 315, the average number of prisoners.

Escapes. — There were none.

Expenses above Earnings. — The amount drawn from the state treasury, into the Prison treasury, was $4200.

Resignation of the Warden. — Mr. Robinson, who had been about seven years connected with the Prison, resigned the

office; and as a reason for so doing, he says, "A continued state of ill health admonishes me that I ought to leave the position, and seek out some employment for a livelihood of less labor, care, and responsibility." Mr. Frothingham, many years clerk of the Prison, being highly recommended by the inspectors, the late warden, physician, and chaplain, the contractors, many men long accustomed to business transactions at the Prison, and others deeply interested in its welfare, has been appointed to this important and responsible trust. Mr. Frothingham has appointed to the office of deputy warden — a station also of great responsibility, and requiring much experience — Mr. Walker, for several years last past deputy warden of the State Prison at Wethersfield, Conn., who has been trained up, under Moses C. and Amos Pilsbury, in a thorough knowledge of an exact, productive, and reformatory system of Prison discipline. If these citizen gentlemen do not disappoint the expectations of their numerous friends, the Prison will do well under their management.

Extension of the Prison. — It became necessary, in consequence of the increased number of prisoners, to place several in a room together at night. This was an evil that could not be tolerated for a single year, and a united effort of all the principal officers of the Prison was made to obtain the necessary extension. Several questions arose in the consideration of this subject.

1st. Whether the present was the best location that could be had for the Massachusetts State Prison.

2d. Whether, if this question was answered in the affirmative, entirely new buildings should be erected, or the old buildings enlarged and extended.

In regard to the location, a careful consideration of the subject presented thirteen strong reasons in favor of the present location, and not three in favor of any other, as good as any three of the thirteen, in favor of the location at Charlestown. The following are the reasons in favor of the present location.

Reasons in Favor of the present Location of the Prison at Charlestown.

1. Navigable water.
2. Terminus of seven railroads.
3. Neighborhood of the capital.
4. Neighborhood of large, intelligent, moral, and Christian population.
5. Neighborhood of much the largest part of the arrests and convictions.

6. A self-supporting institution where it is.

7. Healthy; nowhere surpassed with an equal number of prisoners; seven tenths of one per cent. of deaths in each of four years, and no medical discharges.

8. More than $200,000, now invested in good buildings, admitting of good extension, to be sacrificed if removed.

9. A good investment, at $150,000 for the land alone, for twenty years to come; as it was fifty years ago, at the original cost of $2000.

10. Land enough, say 500,000 feet; that is, about 11 acres, which, with the proposed plan of extension, will allow of provision better than the present for lodging and working 1100 convicts, more, probably, than will ever be found, and that without loss, or expensive alteration, of present valuable buildings.

11. Good and responsible contractors, reliable men for the fulfilment of their engagements, who have been long connected with the Prison; paid punctually their debts for contract labor; by whom the state has lost nothing from failure, and who have not only been honorable and prompt in discharging their obligations to the state, but kind, humane, and benevolent, in their treatment and employment of discharged convicts.

12. As good a location as the state affords for *hammering granite*, which is, and has always been, the most productive business of the Prison, — and is likely so to remain, if not disturbed.

13. A location which has been proved good by fifty years' experience.

The question of location having been placed beyond controversy by so many strong reasons, the committee of the legislature procured plans and estimates of buildings, to be added to the buildings already erected on the Prison grounds at Charlestown, and came to a result, in which all the members of the committee, from both branches of the legislature, were united in opinion, with the exception of a minority of one, who presented a minority report, accompanied with a plan of building, for temporary purposes, which met but little favor among the members of the legislature. The majority report, with the plan with specifications, herewith submitted, being strongly sustained by arguments and facts, in both branches of the legislature, by some of the strongest members, was accepted and adopted by a very large majority. The bill, accompanying the report of the majority, was passed, appropriating $100,000 to carry forward to completion the proposed improvement.

It is quite remarkable, that the arrangement and disposal of the present Prison buildings admit of an extension, in which the grouping of the old and the new shall be almost as favorable to convenience, supervision, and good discipline, as if the whole had been according to an original design, having all these important ends in view. This will be seen by a careful examination of the plans as presented in this report. See *Plans*.

House Document, No. 140, Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"The Joint Standing Committee on Prisons, to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message relevant to Prisons, ask leave to report, so far as relates to the enlargement of the State Prison at Charlestown.

"Your committee have examined the site and the several buildings connected with the institution at Charlestown. From a thorough investigation of the subject, they believe that the proposed extension, plans of which are herewith submitted, combine all the improvements of the present day; and they believe that no other plan than that proposed, taking into view the cost and the wants of the prison, would fully meet the demands of an enlightened community.

"Your committee have consulted some of the best authorities in the commonwealth upon this subject — men who have not only devoted their time and talents to perfecting the best models in Prison architecture, but have proved themselves the real benefactors of mankind in the different spheres in which they have been called to act, whether in restoring lost reason, and clothing man in his right mind, or restoring the wanderer from virtue to the paths of innocence and peace. With scarcely an exception, they have unhesitatingly pronounced the proposed enlargement to embrace the improvements and excellences of the different systems of the present day.

"It is very remarkable, that an addition can be made to the buildings now standing, which shall compare favorably with the best models. Very much depends upon the construction of a Prison, in regard to health, safety, discipline, and the final reformation of the prisoner.

"Although an addition can be made that shall meet the present wants of the commonwealth, and secure ample provisions for the future, it has been called in question by some, whether another site cannot be selected that shall meet the wants of the commonwealth more fully, and be more satisfactory to the state.

"In view of this suggestion, the committee have visited Quincy and Fitchburg, and thoroughly investigated the subject of removal to those and other places within the commonwealth; and they cannot satisfy themselves, either from their own convictions, or from the opinions of those whom they have called to their aid, that the interests of the state would be promoted by the change. There are many advantages which the present site has over other localities.

"1. Its proximity to the capital; so that members of the legis-

lature, and all state officers, can have ready access to it, and thereby promote a salutary discipline, which is calculated, in no small degree, to make it, in all respects, what the commonwealth would desire in a Prison.

"2. Its health has been such as almost to challenge the world for a superior location: in four years within the last six, only seven tenths of one per cent. have died per annum.

"3. It is on navigable water — a desideratum in the execution of mechanical branches which it is hard to overrate.

"4. The raw material for manufacture, with the exception of stone, is procured from the city of Boston; and with the above exception, the Prison is dependent for a market, of its manufactured articles, upon the same place.

"5. The stone, which is considered an important article, finds its market in Boston, or is brought there to be shipped to its place of destination, and, consequently, no other location can be preferable for this particular branch of business.

"6. It is near the termini of seven railroads, diverging into all parts of the state, and making a grand centre, not only for Boston and the adjacent large towns, where about five eighths of the criminals are found, and affording to all a much cheaper and more ready access to the Prison than any other place within the commonwealth.

"7. It is in a neighborhood that furnishes an efficient corps of teachers and moral instructors nowhere surpassed in our own or any other country. This institution has exhibited many instances of the most assiduous and unremitting devotion to the service of teaching for a series of years. We are proud to point to an honorable member of this legislature,* who has taught within its walls for a period of forty years, and still found vigilant at his post. Such examples command the respect and admiration of all lovers of true piety and patriotism.

"Your committee cannot but regard the removal from Charlestown with distrust, and hazardous to the interests of the institution. A location that has for half a century been attended with great success, and, in many respects, without a parallel, the most cogent reasons should be presented before any attempt at removal should be made. No Prison can be found where the proceeds of labor, in proportion to the number of inmates, equal that at Charlestown. This is believed to be the case, not from the fact that the convicts labor harder than in other institutions, but, in a great degree, to its favorable location.

"From statistics and inquiries of the officers, in regard to the amount of labor done by each convict, it cannot be said that men literally work out a sentence at hard labor, when less than one half of the labor is done inside the prison, than is done outside, by the same number of persons, engaged in the same pursuits.

"Your committee are of opinion, that more care and vigilance should be exercised, on the part of the officers, to *increase* the amount of labor among the convicts. It is believed that the amount of labor *ought* to be increased, in justice to the state and humanity to the criminal.

"In view of these facts, your committee cannot believe that conven-

* Lewis Jones, stove dealer, Union Street, Boston.

ience, economy, discipline, health, accessibility, or the moral reformation of the convict, would be promoted by the change, even could it be done without the sacrifice of a dollar in the outset. But when we take into consideration that this change cannot be effected without the sacrifice of at least several hundred thousand dollars, it would seem a waste of time to pursue it further.

"Therefore, your committee would hope that no further delay be had in the case, where the best interests of the state are suffering daily, but that the action of the legislature may be as prompt in the means of relief as the nature of the case will permit.

"The warden, in his annual report, closing with the Prison year, September 30, 1849, stated the number of prisoners to be 349 — a greater number than at any former period, requiring, in some instances, from two to five to be placed in the same cell at night. The number is now augmented to 420. It is believed unnecessary to go into an argument to prove the necessity of prompt action in this state of things, and at this age of reform in Prison discipline.

"Where so much light has been diffused, throughout the community, on the evils arising from herding men together in the night rooms of a Prison, of the character of those immured within its walls, it is believed that the legislature will coincide with the views taken by the committee, and make such appropriations as shall be required to carry out the proposed design.

"It will be observed, that the estimates for the octagonal building, and the new Prison, will amount to $80,822 40. From the statements made by responsible mechanics, your committtee are authorized to state, that these, together with the remodelling and fitting up cells within the old hospital building, in conformity with the plans presented, and such enlargements and repairs of the workshops as necessity seems to demand, will require an outlay of one hundred thousand dollars.

"Your committee are aware that this incurs an expenditure of a large sum of money; but where justice, humanity, and the wants of the commonwealth are so apparent, it cannot be that the legislature of Massachusetts will long withhold the means of relief.

"All which is respectfully submitted, together with the accompanying bill.

"LYSANDER RICHARDS,
"CHARLES THOMPSON,
"JEFFERSON BANCROFT,
"JOHN ODIN, JR.,
"JOSEPH RAYMOND,
"ALDEN C. FIELD."

"AN ACT FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE STATE PRISON AT CHARLESTOWN.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:* —

"SECT. 1. There shall be erected, within the limits of the State Prison yard in Charlestown, an additional Prison, between the present old

and new Prison buildings, and to connect with the same, said Prison to be built of unhammered stone, in general conformity to the plan and specifications which accompany this act, and one hundred thousand dollars are hereby appropriated for the payment of the expenses of such erection and the alterations consequent thereon.

"SECT. 2. The governor, with the advice of the council, is hereby authorized to appoint two commissioners, who, with the warden of the Prison, shall superintend the erection of said additional Prison, and their accounts shall be rendered quarterly to the auditor of accounts, and the governor is requested to draw warrants, from time to time, for their payment.

"SECT. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage."

BOSTON, *March* 9, 1850.

Hon. LYSANDER RICHARDS, Chairman of Committee on Prisons:

"Sir, — In conformity with your request of the 2d inst., we have prepared drawings and estimates of the design submitted by us for an enlargement of the State Prison in Charlestown, to give accommodation for one hundred and fifty new cells; and we have the honor to present the same for your examination, together with a written description thereof.

"We also submit a plan for a proposed change in the interior of the *east* wing of the *old* Prison, whereby eighty additional cells may be obtained, (besides the one hundred and fifty cells above named,) with an estimate of the cost.

"It should be remarked, that the estimates for the materials and labor have been prepared by competent and skilful mechanics, under the direction of the undersigned; that the work and materials are intended to be of the most substantial character, and as nearly fire-proof as possible, avoiding altogether the use of wood, except for windows, roofs, and some of the floors of the "octagonal building," the roofs being all slated.

"It is presumed that the estimated cost of the structure might be materially reduced should the stone and brick work be executed by the prisoners, and, as far as possible, the iron and wood work also. A still further reduction could be attained, should it be deemed expedient to make the enlargement proposed of materials less fire-proof than contemplated by the estimate herewith submitted.

"Very respectfully,

"Your obedient servants,

"LOUIS DWIGHT,

"GRIDLEY J. F. BRYANT."

MECHANICAL DESCRIPTION.

"Description and Specifications for the contemplated enlargement of the Massachusetts State Prison, in Charlestown, according to a design prepared by Louis Dwight and Gridley J. F. Bryant, as exhibited by the accompanying set of Drawings.

The enlargement is to consist of a new wing for prisoners, and an

'octagonal building,' to be used for a kitchen in its lower or basement story; for a guard-room and general office, in its second story; for a chapel in its third story; and for a hospital, in its fourth story. This octagonal building is to be located immediately east of the present old Prison building, to be joined immediately thereto, and south of the present new Prison, also joined immediately thereto; north of the intended new wing for prisoners, and joined immediately thereto; thus forming a central point, from which the present and the intended wings will radiate, in a north, south, and west direction. This octagonal building is to be 73 feet wide, from north to south, and 65 feet wide, from east to west. Its lower or kitchen floor is to be at the level of 3 feet below the flooring of the lower range of cells in the present new Prison, and the height of this kitchen will be 10 feet. Its second or guard-room story, will be 29 feet in height, embracing the height of the ranges of cells in the present and intended wings, at the north and south ends of the guard-room. Its chapel will be 18 feet, and its hospital 16 feet high, reaching to the base of its roof, which will rise in a proper pitch for slating, from the eight sides of the octagon, and intersect, in an octagonal flat, upon the top of said roof, from which an octagonal observatory will rise to the height of 31 feet.

The interior of the several stories of the octagonal building will receive light from windows placed in the four angular sides, and on the east side thereof. The new wing for prisoners is to measure 90 feet long, and 49 feet wide. Its walls will be 41 feet above the ground, and it will be covered with a roof, at the proper pitch for slating, rising from three of its sides, and terminating in a ridge: within this wing there is to be a block of cells, five stories in height. Each cell will be $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, $4\frac{9}{12}$ feet wide, and 7 feet 8 inches high. The entire block of cells will measure 80 feet in length, and 22 feet in width, and 39 feet in height. The spaces between the block of cells, on three sides, and the exterior walls of the wings, are to be appropriated as areas, — one 9 feet and the other 14 feet in width, and as high as the entire height of the block of cells aforesaid. Within these areas, at the level of the floors of the second, third, fourth, and fifth stories of the block of cells, iron galleries are to be placed the entire length of each side area. These galleries are to be 3 feet wide, and to communicate with staircases, placed in the guard-room of the octagonal building, against the north wall of the block of cells, for communication with the different stories.

The guard-room floor is on a uniform level with the galleries of the second story of cells, in both the new wing and the present new Prison, thus yielding instant communication with every cell, in both the wings of the Prison, from the guard-room floor of the octagonal building. The access to the chapel and hospital from the galleries of the cells will be by staircases, placed immediately above the stairs before described. The areas before named, outside of the cells of the new wing, will receive their light from 10 windows, to be placed in the exterior walls of the building. Each window will measure 8 feet wide and 26 feet high. Each cell will contain a liberal ventilating flue, discharging into a large ventiduct, to be placed above the block of cells, from which the foul

air is to be drawn by the aid of lofty chimneys, operated upon by heat from the kitchen and heating apparatus, and topped out with Emerson's ejecting ventilators: orifices will also be opened from the hospital and chapel of the octagonal building into these *lofty* ventilating chimneys.

Materials. — All the exterior walls of the enlargement will be built of granite ashler, split in regular courses, and backed up with hard burnt merchantable bricks, to make a total thickness of 2 feet to each wall. The walls of the octagonal building are to be of granite and brick, making a uniform total thickness with the walls of the wings aforesaid. The new block of cells will be entirely of hard burnt bricks, with granite caps for the door openings. The floors of all the cells and areas outside of the same will be of North River flagging. The doors of the cells are all to be of round wrought-iron bars, and all other doors of wrought plate iron; the windows in the exterior walls are all to be grated with wrought iron; the galleries around the cells, at the level of every story of cells, will be of cast-iron plates, supported by wrought-iron bars and cast-iron columns. The guard-room floor, forming also the ceiling of the kitchen, is to be wood framing. The ceiling over the areas around the cells will be of wrought iron, suspended from wrought-iron bars. The orifices of the ventilators are all to be of cast iron, in cast frames; a wrought iron bedstead is to be put up in each cell. All the staircases are to be of wrought and cast iron. The floors of the chapel and hospital, together with the roof over the octagonal building, are to be wood framing, as also the roof over the new wing of the Prison. All the window frames and sashes are to be of wood, and glazed. The outside of the roofs will be slated, and copper gutters will extend on all sides of the octagonal building, and on the three sides of the new wing. The observatory is to be of wood, its gutters and domes of copper. No interior finish is intended in the building, the brick and stone walls being simply whitewashed with lime. The ceilings of the chapel and hospital will be plastered.

General Description.

The important points which have been considered, in the proposed extension of the State Prison, of a general character, are, *convenience*, *security*, *supervision*, *classification*, *light*, *heat*, *ventilation*, *cleansing*, *solitary confinement at night*, *employment*, *instruction*, *humanity*, *discipline*, *order*, *security against fire*, *extension*.

Convenience. — The kitchen being central, the food is passed out from the kitchen to each area in each Prison, north, south, and west. The kitchen is also easy of access from the guard-room. The guard-room, being directly over the kitchen, and easy of access from the same, has the staircases of the different Prisons arranged on its sides, from which an easy and immediate supervision is had without going out doors, and without leaving the guard's usual station, to look after convicts, in passing to and from the cells to the shops, yard, chapel, and hospital. The chapel and hospital, being in the central building, are

easy of access from the old Prison, the present new Prison, and the proposed new wing; and all this without going out doors, on the Sabbath or in the night. This is a great convenience, besides the greater security against escape, and the less expense in guarding such movements. It is difficult to think of any arrangement or distribution of the buildings which would secure as great *convenience.*

Security. — The guard-room, being in the centre, and having in open view the interior of all the Prisons, north, west, and south, and also the external yards and spaces on the sides of the several Prisons, if any prisoner is out of his cell when he ought not to be, or out of his place without a permit, he is immediately seen and called to an account. The great security of this arrangement is illustrated, in contrast with the present new Prison, which is far removed from the guard-room, so that the guard, in the guard-room, knows nothing of what is going on, by night or by day, in the new Prison, unless an alarm bell is rung; and then several doors, with heavy fastenings, are to be opened and shut, and a distance of ten rods, or more, passed over, before the guard on duty, in the guard-room, can come to the relief of the sentinel in the new Prison. By the proposed new arrangement of the guard-room, the guard on duty, in the guard-room, is in sight and hearing of all the cells, galleries, fastenings, windows, and areas, not only in the new Prison, but in the new extension, and in the halls of the old Prison. One man, therefore, on duty in the guard-room, with the proposed new arrangement, has such facilities of supervision, inspection, and easy access, that he can do as much with one assistant, for the security of all the Prisons, as one man with three assistants can do with the present arrangement. Besides, the eye of the guard on duty, in the guard-room, being placed in a central position of supervision and power, and this being known by all the convicts, that the moment any one of them is out of place and does not keep time, he will be seen from the guard-room, the impression becomes universal, that it will be very difficult to escape detection, in any attempt to escape. The security is thus greatly increased by the proposed construction. Even a greater number of prisoners can be safely kept in greater security, with fewer sentinels on duty, than in the Prison as now arranged. An open iron fence is to separate the passage of the convicts from the kitchen to the Prison staircases.

Supervision. — The supervision from the guard-room is easy to the kitchen; it extends through the octagon windows to the great entrance of the Prison grounds; to the west side of the new wing, in the proposed extension; to the superintendent's house and its entrance; to the south side and entrance of the old Prison, present guard-room, and deputy keeper's house, and entrance to the present garden; to the present yard north of the old Prison, east of the stone sheds, south of the blacksmith's shop, and west of the present chapel and kitchen; to each of the areas unobstructed, in the present new Prison, with all its staircases, galleries, doors, windows, and fastenings; to the east outside of the present new Prison and the proposed extension; to each of the areas, and all the staircases, galleries, doors, fastenings, and windows, in the new wing in the proposed extension, and to all the three upper halls in the east wing of the old Prison. Such extensive supervision, inside and out-

side, from *one* room, is favorable to convenience, security, economy, and labor. The supervision is as great on this plan as can easily be designed.

Classification. — If classification according to crime, according to behavior in prison, according to the number of times committed, or according to age and length of sentence, or any other classification, to the number of four classes, should hereafter be deemed wise, the construction, according to the plan proposed in this extension, would admit of four classes, one on each side of each of the north and south wings. This is greater provision for classification than has heretofore existed, and as great as is likely to be considered wise or necessary, for a long time to come.

Light. — The proposed extension will secure large light to the guard-room, the new chapel, and hospital, and to the areas around the new wing proposed, by numerous large windows. The areas around the cells in the wing, being lighted by ten large windows, will be almost as light as an open court; and the cells being lighted by the orifices in an open grated door of round iron, from top to bottom, two feet wide by six and a half high, the cells will be as light as an ordinary room in a dwelling-house, or as an ordinary workshop. The cell doors being constructed as here mentioned, the same quantity of light as is now used in the areas of the present new Prison would give much more light to the cells in the new wing according to the proposed extension. Special care has been taken to provide good and sufficient natural light, during the day, for all the parts of the extension here mentioned, also for an economical and satisfactory use of artificial light in the evening, for the prisoners to read in their cells, and, in the night, for the night-watch to guard against escape from the inside, and mischievous approach from the outside. The sunlight, also, has had provision made for receiving it early in the morning, at noonday, and in the afternoon, for purposes of early rising, health, and economy. The light, according to the proposed plan, is as well as in any plan which has been suggested.

Heat. — Heat, being generated in the kitchen or guard-room, in the form of hot air, steam, or hot water, may be distributed, with great simplicity and ease, to the chapel and hospital over the guard-room, and to any and all the areas opening into it and extending from it. Whatever mode of heating is adopted, the plan admits of an easy and economical application. This will be admitted by all who have greatest experience in warming large buildings. Whatever difference of opinion there may be in regard to warm air, hot water, or steam, as the medium of conveying heat, this structure, as proposed, admits of either, as a tree extends its trunk and branches from the root.

Ventilation. — To take away impure air from the kitchen, guard-room, chapel, and hospital, and from the north and south wings, a large circular chimney and flue are provided on each of the north, east, and south sides of the central building, to be acted upon by heat generated below in the kitchen and guard-room; and to take away impure air, from the areas and the cells, a ventilator is provided in every cell, eight inches square, starting on a level with the floor of each cell, in the centre wall, and extending, entirely separate from every other ventilator, to

the top of the block, where it is connected with a large ventiduct, carried on the top of the block of cells to the tall central chimneys, to be topped out with ventilators, which shall not freeze up, nor make a noise, nor smoke, nor work the wrong way, nor conduct the rain or snow into the building. The ventilator of each cell has two openings, one on a level with the floor, eight inches square, and one on a level with the under side of the ceilings of the cells, of the same size; each of them made with a cast-iron box and a slide, to open and shut at pleasure. Ordinarily the lower one may be shut, the night vessel being set within and shut up, the upper being open to take off the impure air of the cell, which will create a current to increase the draught from the orifice in the same ventilator, at the bottom of the cell. If the cell is to be used as a place of punishment for misdemeanor, each cell so used is provided with an orifice, eight inches square, in the wall between the cell and the area, so that, when the solid door is closed, on the outer edge of the wall, this small orifice being provided with a cast-iron box and a slide, it can be opened to give sufficient air while the cell is darkened. To supply pure air in the area, in mild and pleasant weather, large windows are provided in the external wall of the areas, kitchen, guard-room, hospital, and chapel, which are grated with round iron and glazed, admitting of being opened and shut; and, in the external wall of each area, once in twenty feet, on a level with the floor, are provided orifices, six inches on the outside, and eight inches on the inside, pitching outward and downward, to take off the carbonic acid gas from each area. With such appliances the ventilation is secured.

Cleansing Apartments. — The basement story of the east wing, in the old Prison, will furnish convenient apartments, where prisoners may be received and cleansed, having their filthy garments destroyed, if necessary, before they are received into the new Prison, when extended as proposed, provided any other place than that now used should be required for such a purpose.

Solitary Confinement at Night. — The necessity of this extension is to prevent the prisoners from being placed together at night, two, three, four, and five in a room, as at present, in the case of about one hundred convicts, and to provide a sufficient number of cells to separate them one from another. The cells are so arranged as to enable a sentinel on duty, in the area in front of the cells, in a good degree to prevent evil communication. To effect this object, one hundred and fifty additional cells are provided, which will give about fifty more cells than the present number of prisoners.

The doors of the cells are placed on the inner edge of the wall, so as to leave a recess on the outside of the cell door, and thus prevent the eye of the prisoner from looking along the galleries and areas, on the right and left, for the purpose of watching the sentinel. This recess increases the difficulty of communication from cell to cell, and enables the sentinel more easily to detect the prisoners in attempting to communicate.

In case of continued attempts, certain cells are provided with tight doors or shutters, to close over the open doors. The prisoners can not only be separated at night, but evil communication, after they are so

separated, can be more easily prevented than where they are shut up in cells so constructed and arranged, that the whole dependence is placed, for preventing evil communication, on construction, without supervision; and also more effectually than in the present new Prison, where the cells are constructed with the open grated doors, on the outer edge of the wall, and the prisoners can more easily watch the sentinel and communicate from cell to cell. The cells are also large enough to admit of solitary labor.

Employment. — The west area in the new wing, in the proposed extension, is 14 feet wide, and has 5 large windows. It is 70 feet long, and under perfect supervision from the guard-room; so that it can, at any time, be made a good workshop for a large number of prisoners. It is particularly adapted to shoemakers and tailors, who may be arranged on seats, in two rows, with their faces towards the south, and their backs towards the guard-room, so that the master mechanic, with his seat and bench next the guard-room, may oversee them, without being overseen by them.

Instruction. — Instruction may be communicated, at the cell doors, by the teachers. It may be obtained from books, at the cell doors, which are better constructed for light than the cell doors of the present new Prison; and the windows opposite the doors are much larger, and give more light, in proportion to the number of cells. It may be communicated also in the chapel, in the Sabbath school, which can be continued all the year, as it cannot be in the present chapel during the heat of summer, on account of the burning heat of the present low and crowded chapel. The proposed new chapel is also so situated, that it may be used for an evening school, for a portion of the younger class of more ignorant convicts, without endangering the security of the Prison.

If the laws should provide, as the late law of New York does, and the present law of England, for the school teacher or teachers in Prison, the structure here proposed will greatly favor the operation of such a law. The new chapel is more commodious than the old chapel, is better lighted, better aired and ventilated, and less heated with the oppressive heat of the summer's sun. Good provision is made, in the proposed extension, for instruction.

Humanity. — Humanity is regarded in the larger provision of hospital accommodations; in the more elevated place of the hospital; in its convenient access from all the cells; in its better light and ventilation. This is particularly important in the heat of summer, when diseases most commonly prevail at the Prison, and when the present hospital accommodations have been found inadequate. It is true, that the general health of this Prison has been remarkably good, and the deaths very few, and contagious and epidemic diseases few; but still, there have been times when the proposed new hospital would have been a great good in allaying apprehension, and in administering to the comfort and health of the sick.

Discipline. — Besides the indispensable necessity of the proposed extension, for the solitary confinement, at night, of all the prisoners, without which there can be no discipline that deserves the name, the provision of shutters, or tight outer doors, to close over the inner doors

of the cells, to correct misdemeanor, is a provision, in a Prison structure, which should be extended to as many cells as any probable number of disorderly prisoners. The fact that the doors are there, and may so easily be shut, is a great means of preventing the occurrence of disorderly acts. They are very important, among the appliances necessary to enforce good discipline, and will, in many cases, answer all the purposes for correction of misdemeanor, without the necessity of resorting to severer means.

Order. — The parts are simple, uniform, and easily overlooked; with few hiding-places, easy supervision, great security, convenient grouping and distribution, quick access and notification; all favorable to the prevention of what ought not to be, and the attainment of what ought to be. It is a building favorable to order.

Security against Fire. — If the covering of the areas are iron, the Prison is nearly a fire-proof building; nothing about the *Prison part*, but the frame of the roof, and the boards beneath the slate, being combustible.

Extension. — Extension, hereafter, to meet any future probable wants of the commonwealth, is secured without disturbing the general arrangements of the kitchen, guard-room, chapel, and hospital, by erecting a block of cells within the external walls of the old Prison building, which would open to a perfect supervision and convenient access from the centre building, and also by adding another story to the present new dormitory building. Besides, such an addition would improve the light and aspect of said building, and would not be attended with great expense. In this way, with a moderate outlay, an extension may be made to accommodate a large additional number of prisoners, should the wants of the commonwealth demand it.

Conclusion. — Thus, as proposed, a plan is submitted, in which the following important points have been duly considered, viz.: Convenience, security, supervision, classification, light, heat, ventilation, cleansing, solitary confinement at night, employment, instruction, humanity, discipline, order, and extension."

STATE PRISON IN RHODE ISLAND.

This is united, in its buildings and government, with the County Prison of Providence. These Prisons together contained, during the last year, an average number of 84 and a fraction; of whom 26 and a fraction were in the State Prison department. The number of prisoners, at the close of the year, in the State Prison, was 28 — an increase of 8 from the commencement of the year.

Pardons. — The number of pardons was 4 — as many as the number discharged by expiration of sentence.

Deaths. — The number of deaths was 2.

Escapes. — Escapes, none.

Expenses. — The expenses above earnings, of both Prisons, were $5087.

Improvements. — The inspectors, in their report, call the attention of the government to the absolute necessity of the immediate enlargement of the workshop, and the erection of an additional number of cells. They say the warden has been compelled to confine three prisoners in each cell, which they believe to be injurious to their health, as well as to neutralize all efforts for improvement in morals. The absolute necessity of an extension of the Prison, as here set forth by the inspectors, was brought before the legislature of the state for consideration in February. An appropriation of $10,000 was made to effect the object; commissioners were appointed to superintend the structure; plans, with specifications, which are herewith submitted, were procured of an extension, which should combine the important principles of an improved Prison discipline. Here, too, as in Massachusetts, it is quite remarkable that the arrangement of the present buildings admits of an extension, from a central point of observation, which shall bring the present buildings into a grouping, convenient and economical, admitting of an easy and thorough supervision, better security against escape and fire, and a much more simple and easy administration of the affairs of the institution.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EXTENSION OF THE STATE PRISON, R. I., DESIGNED BY LOUIS DWIGHT AND GRIDLEY J. F. BRYANT.

General Description.

The important general principles which have been carefully considered in the plans herewith submitted for the extension of the Prison in the city of Providence, Rhode Island, are, 1st, convenience; 2d, supervision; 3d, security; 4th, classification; 5th, solitary confinement at night; 6th, employment; 7th, instruction; 8th, humanity; 9th, light; 10th, heat; 11th, ventilation; 12th, water and cleansing; 13th, discipline; 14th, order; 15th, security against fire; 16th, extension; 17th, conclusion.

1*st. Convenience.* — The new wing of the proposed extension is in a south-west direction from the present stand and apartments of the master shoemaker, who has charge of the shoe business in the present Prison. This stand, or place of business, is in a space into which there is a door of entrance through the rear wall of the keeper's house, directly opposite the front door of said house, and is situated between the house and the corridor of the State Prison. This space is about 25 feet square, having the rear of the keeper's house on the east, the corridor between the cells of the State Prison on the west, and the open

yards on the north and south. It has a door of entrance, already described, on the east side, from the rear of the central hall in the keeper's house. It is not separated by a partition on the west from either the first or second story of the State Prison, but staircases lead from it into the second story of cells in the State Prison. It has a door and window both on the north side and on the south side.

The proposed extension is southerly from this stand or space, which we shall hereafter call in this description the *guard-room.* The guard-room may be used as such by day and by night, and also as the great business room, and supervisor's room, of the Prison. It is large enough for the purpose, central in its location, and easy of access from east, west, north, and south. All the contemplated extension of the establishment is located, in the accompanying plans, with reference to convenience, distribution, and management from the central *guard-room.*

2*d. Supervision.* — From the central guard-room, the door and window on the south side of said room open directly into the area of the new wing, extending southerly in front of a breastwork of cells four stories high, the space in front of them being 20 feet wide and 85 feet long. This area, from side to side and end to end, with the windows on the east side and the breastwork of cells on the west side, together with the staircase leading to the cells, and with the galleries in front of the cells, the door openings to the cells and the fastenings of the doors, are all under supervision from the door and window of the guard-room. The same man who has this power of supervision from the guard-room over the proposed extension, has supervision over the area between the cells of the State Prison, and he *will* have, with the same ease, over an extension which may be hereafter proposed in a northerly direction. This power of supervision from the guard-room will be very great.

3*d. Security.* — The security of the Prison, in the proposed extension, will not only be promoted by the proposed extension, but by the construction. It is a Prison *within* a Prison. The cells are arranged on a centre wall opening outward, with a wall of enclosure, extending around the whole, over which a roof extends from one outer wall to the other, resting upon the top of the block of cells, and enclosing the cells on either side of the centre wall, and the areas in front and at the end of the same. These outer walls cannot be scaled. The effect of this construction is to increase the security manifold, because a prisoner who breaks out of his cell breaks into some other cell, or into the area, in which he is exposed to the eye of the guard; and, after all, has another wall to break, which must be broken in sight of the guard. This is an advantage of the proposed construction, which greatly increases the security beyond that of a structure where the cells are arranged on the outer wall.

4*th. Classification.* — The classification may be according to crime, age, frequency of conviction, behavior in Prison, on different sides of the wall, and on different galleries of either side. Or, the cells being large, light, and airy, it may be a classification amounting to an entire separation by day and by night, which is a classification equal to the

whole number of prisoners. This may be done, if found necessary or useful, in the proposed plan of extension. The structure admits of it; although so large a classification is not the system contemplated in the structure.

5th. Solitary Confinement at Night. — The number of cells in the proposed extension is 72 — a number equal, for the present, to any probable number of prisoners, so that it shall not be necessary to place two or more prisoners in the same cell at night. This principle of Prison discipline, of fundamental importance, in which all persons are of one opinion, is effectually secured in the above plan.

6th. Employment. — The space or area on the east side of the block of cells is a good place for employment, being large, light, airy, secure against fire, under supervision, and of easy access from the guard-room and cells, without endangering the security of the Prison by passing out doors to other workshops. It is made 20 feet wide and 90 feet long for the purpose.

The cells, also, are large enough, light enough, and convenient of access enough to be used for labor, although this is not the system contemplated, except as correction for misdemeanor.

7th. Instruction. — The area in front of the cells is a convenient and suitable place for morning and evening prayers, for public worship on the Sabbath, for a Sabbath school, for a day or evening school, without at all endangering the security of the Prison, and without closing the supervision of the prisoners for a single instant. The recess, also, in front of each cell door, furnishes a convenient place for a teacher to stand unobserved, for purposes of instruction and useful communication in private.

8th. Humanity. — An airy, light, well-ventilated, and convenient hospital is made, on a level with the floor of the upper story of cells, at the south end of the wing, by extending the galleries across to the outer wall, on both sides of the block of cells, making a floor on a level with the top of the third story of cells; so that, in the upper story, the whole width and about 20 feet in length of the whole building may be separated from the remaining part, by a partition on the north, or by slide doors drawn out from the centre wall, and extending to the outer walls on either side. These doors will be a partition when drawn out, separating the hospital in the upper story from the remaining part of the Prison. When shoved back in the centre wall, they will be out of sight, so as not to obstruct the supervision from the area and the guard-room. By extending a partition across the area, at the south end of the block of cells, which is to consist of a door as high and as wide as the space itself, which being shut will make two hospitals, and when opened against the wall will leave an open space from one side to the other of the Prison, as large as the area, at the south end of the block of cells. This arrangement provides good hospital accommodations, where the space, the light, the air, the supervision, and the access are all adapted to the use and the probable demand. In this provision for the sick, humanity has been duly considered. Humanity has also been carefully considered in providing a structure where all the humane principles of an improved Prison discipline may be easily carried out.

9*th. Light.* — Large light is secured by day through 8 windows, each 22 feet by 8, in the external walls, so as to make the area around the cells almost as light as an open court; and the cells are provided with an open grated door from top to bottom, made of upright bars of round iron $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, separated from each other $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches, and cross bars $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch thick, placed 18 inches apart. The doors thus constructed, being $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and 2 feet wide, will admit good and sufficient light from the sun by day, and from gas light or oil in the area by night. The sunlight, too, will strike strongly upon the area and breastwork of cells in the morning, on the east side; so that the proposed extension favors good sunlight.

10*th. Heat.* — The structure of the proposed extension is altogether favorable to the application of the heat of the sun by day, which is favorable to health, and it admits of the application of artificial heat from furnaces, grates, hot water or steam, whichever may be preferred. We contemplate, as most simple, convenient, effectual, and economical, heating by steam-pipes, extending around the area, near the floor, under the windows, to be covered with a box 18 inches thick and 18 inches high, into which pure air shall be admitted through orifices in the outer wall, and distributed, when warmed, into the area, and thence through the cell doors into the cells.

The construction of the Prison, being a Prison within a Prison, is favorable to warmth in winter, and a pleasant, cool, and healthful temperature in summer.

11*th. Ventilation.* — The heating apparatus is a ventilating one, inasmuch as pure air from without is drawn into the box around the steam-pipes, there to be warmed and thrown into the area around the cells. The impure air is conveyed off through the cells into flues in the centre wall, and thence to the top of the block of cells, where the foul air is admitted into two ventiducts, each one conducted with an Emerson's ventilator through the roof. With these means of ventilation, together with the large windows in the external walls on both sides of the building, made to open and shut, the block of cells having an area all around it, east, west, north, and south, in which large quantities of air may freely pass, provision is made for good and abundant supplies of pure air.

12*th. Water and Cleansing.* — Provision should be made of troughs and vats to save all the rain water from the roofs, and to supply from other sources all deficiency, so that, from an elevation, water may be let on every cell for purposes of quenching thirst, bathing, cleansing the person, cells, galleries, and corridors.

In the basement of the extension are the apartments for heating, cleaning, and purifying purposes. These things are all provided with convenient and appropriate spaces, in the plan of extension herewith submitted.

13*th. Discipline.* — In this structure, where the separation can be complete by night, under supervision by day and by night, to prevent all communication, with places for employment of suitable size and proper adaptation, and with cells so constructed as to admit of being

darkened or made places of labor, and with places for instruction, moral, religious, and ordinary, during the week, and on the Sabbath, if the discipline is not good and reformatory, and the labor productive, it will not be the fault of the structure, but of the administration. Careful, attentive, experienced, and thorough, well-trained keepers can answer with patient and continual effort the reasonable demands of an improved Prison discipline.

For this purpose some of the cells are provided with double iron doors, which will enable the keeper to make the punishment cells light or dark at pleasure.

14*th*. *Order.* — The simplicity of the plan, the distribution of the cells, the concentration of the parts, the separation of the prisoners at night, the power of supervision by day and by night, the places of employment and instruction, the ease of heating, lighting, and guarding, the security of the structure against fire and escape, are all favorable to order.

15*th*. *Security against Fire.* — The floors, walls, doors, galleries, staircases, fastenings, grates, are iron, stone, or brick, and there is nothing combustible in the structure except the window frames and the ceilings over the areas; so that, although not absolutely fire-proof, it is nearly so.

16*th*. *Extension.* — The plan proposed admits of extension after the proposed new wing is built on the south, for the accommodation of seventy-two prisoners, for a similar or larger number in a corresponding wing on the north; and for as many, or twice as many, as both these wings will accommodate on the west, to meet any future probable wants of the city, county, and state, without disturbing the central guard-room, cooking, washing, and baking apartments, and the general supervision, distribution, and grouping.

17*th*. *Conclusion.* — Thus the great general principles to be kept in view, in adapting the proposed extension to an improved Prison discipline, have been duly considered and secured, to wit, convenience, supervision, security, classification, solitary confinement at night, employment, instruction, humanity, light, heat, ventilation, water and cleansing, discipline, order, security against fire, and extension. The thing proposed is done.

STATE PRISON AT AUBURN, NEW YORK.

This, on the whole, fair model institution has done so much better than the Prison in Clinton county, that the number of prisoners, instead of being sent to the latter Prison in large numbers, have more of them been sent to Auburn; so that the number at Auburn has become nearly what it was in former years, *i. e.*, at the close of the year, 609 — an increase on the number at the commencement of the year of 157; the number at the commencement having been diminished so low by

turning the current for a season towards the Clinton County Prison.

The number received at Auburn, during the last year, was 298.

Pardons. — The number of pardons was only 14 — about one eighth part of the number discharged on expiration of sentence.

Deaths. — 7 only died out of an average of 530 prisoners, which is 1 in 75.

Escapes. — None.

The earnings above expenses, including salary of officers, was $5063.

NEW YORK STATE PRISON FOR MALES, AT SING SING, N. Y.

The number of prisoners increased from 611 to 672; *i. e.*, 61.

246 were received; 133 were discharged on expiration of sentence; 11 only by pardon; 21 by death; and 3 by escape. Of the 21 deaths, two were accidentally killed; leaving 19 deaths from ordinary causes, out of an average of 641 prisoners, giving a little less than three per cent. of deaths from ordinary causes. The physician says, —

"It is with pleasure and gratitude that I am permitted, by a kind and overruling Providence, to report that, notwithstanding a fatal epidemic has prevailed to an alarming extent, in the immediate vicinity of the Prison, during the last summer, yet there has been much less sickness among the convicts during the past, than occurred in the preceding year.

"The diseases which have existed have been chiefly of a chronic nature, excepting when the epidemic prevailed around us, at which time almost every individual connected with the institution was affected with incipient cholera, or the premonitory symptoms of that disease. By a prompt attention to the first *symptoms*, and a timely application of remedies, its progress was immediately checked, and I have now the satisfaction to say that not a single marked case of cholera has occurred." (Page 270 of annual report of physician.)

Causes of Sickness in past years at Sing Sing. —

"Much sickness has been produced in the Prison, in years past, by convicts coming from their labor in warm blood, and frequently in a high state of perspiration, and taking their meals in a cool, and sometimes damp, cell, there to remain for an hour, subject to a violent reaction in the system, and not unfrequently to a chill, which compels them to wrap themselves in their blanket." (Page 271 physician's report.)

Improvement in Buildings at Sing Sing. —

"I have particularly examined the building, now in a course of completion, designed for a mess-room, cook-room, chapel, and hospital; and both in point of dimensions, and the plan of construction, I am convinced that it will afford great facilities and convenience, in the feeding and culinary departments, and most decided advantage in the management of our sanitary affairs." (Page 271 of physician's report.)

Escapes, 3; expenses above earnings, $28,181.

NEW YORK STATE PRISON FOR FEMALES, AT SING SING.

The number diminished from 83 to 78; *i. e.*, 5; received, 29; discharged by expiration of sentence, 32; by pardon, 2; by death and escape, none.

Expenses above earnings, $8,038; or an average expense for each female prisoner of $100 annually.

STATE PRISON IN NEW JERSEY.

The number of prisoners has increased 9, the number at the close of the year being 185; number received, 99; discharged on expiration of sentence, 79; pardoned, 17, or more than one fifth the number who were discharged on expiration of sentence. The moral instructor says, on this point, —

"Just in proportion as expectations of release are removed is the prisoner's happiness advanced; and the less the number of pardons, the greater always the contentment, and the better our hopes of good order and cheerful submission, and of moral, mental, and religious improvement. The most salutary ingredient of punishment is its *certainty*."

This opinion of this official and experimental teacher so well accords with the opinion of all Prison officers and keepers, that it ought to have more effect on the pardoning power, to regulate and check its frequent use.

The deaths, last year, in the Prison in New Jersey, were only three; and one of these, the physician says, was "from a wound on the throat by an insane prisoner."

This is a favorable bill of mortality for a Prison where the convicts generally work in their cells. It is (deducting the death from a wound) but a little more than one per cent.

No case of insanity is mentioned by the physician as having occurred during the year.

If the inquiry, therefore, be raised, how these favorable re-

sults have been secured, in a Prison where the convicts generally work in their cells, the answer is given in the language of the physician: —

" Nutritious, well-cooked, palatable food, the best meats and vegetables, so varied as to make a Prison meal no punishment.

" Abundance of clean, warm garments and bedding.

" Careful attention to temperature and ventilation.

" Exercise in the open air, when the health absolutely requires it.

" Constant employment, or such work as calls into use the whole muscular system, as far as possible, and this employment insisted on as a virtue.

" A discipline in Prison that degrades the prisoner less, perhaps, in this than any other Prison, for no man who conducts himself well is ever treated otherwise than in the most friendly and cheerful manner.

" Finally, that just estimate of one of the human wants which makes some intercourse with his kind a positive necessity, and without which, except in rare instances, the mental and physical state must suffer, is never forgotten. In the construction of Prisons with separate cells, prisoners will communicate. The walls are conductors of sounds. Water-pipes, heating-tubes, ventilators, in fact all, to an acute ear and patient experiment, will afford means of intercourse hardly suspected by a casual visitor of a Prison. Whilst the convict is industrious and well behaved in all other respects, the mere fact of his speaking through the walls of his cell to another, has not of late years been a cause of harsh rebuke or punishment. This exchange of thought has been the means of cheering, in a measure, his unoccupied time, and producing an elasticity of mind, such as never can exist in entire solitude.

" These are the main features of bodily and mental management in the New Jersey Penitentiary."

Escapes. — There have been no escapes.

The earnings have exceeded the expenses $8240, not including the salary of the officers, which is paid from the state treasury, and the amount is not mentioned in the report of the inspectors.

Improvements. — The warden says, —

" The legislature, at their last session, directed the keeper to cause a new apparatus to be erected for heating the north wing of the Prison with steam, appropriating $5000 for that purpose. This duty has been discharged by me, under advice of the acting inspectors. The apparatus has been erected within the limits of the appropriation, and, I am happy to say, answers all that the most sanguine expected from it.

" Difficulty still exists in keeping the prisoners comfortable in the other wing of the Prison, where the apparatus in use is old, ineffective, and liable to derangement. It requires constant attention and skilful management to keep the prisoners from suffering during very severe weather."

The moral instructor's report is very satisfactory.

NEW PENITENTIARY IN PHILADELPHIA.

The number of prisoners has increased seven in this institution, being, at the close of the year, 299.

The number received during the year was 128; the number pardoned, 34, which was nearly one half as many as were discharged on expiration of sentence, the number discharged in the manner last mentioned being 81. The reasons why so many were pardoned are not stated, nor alluded to, in the annual report of the institution, so far as we have been able to discover, either by the inspectors, the warden, the physician, or the moral instructors, unless it be in a single sentence of the physician's report concerning one convict, in which he says, —

"No. 2134 was pardoned several weeks before his death; but as his disease originated in the institution, and executive clemency was extended to him on account of ill health, I deem it right to report the case."

There are also, among those who became insane during the year, two reported by the physician as having been discharged by pardon.

Although the public are left in darkness, in the annual report of the institution, in regard to the ground of this large number of pardons in a single year, we have in the message of the governor to the legislature, as quoted in the last annual report of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, the following important information. He says, —

"It is worthy of serious consideration, whether, by the adoption of a system of *solitary* confinement, the severity of the punishment authorized by law does not injuriously affect the mental and physical vigor of the prisoner; and the frequent recommendations to the executive for the pardon of convicts afflicted with ill health and imbecility, would appear to require a modification of the present law."

In addition to this evidence of the probable grounds of many of the cases of pardon in the New Penitentiary in Philadelphia last year, the physician says, in his last report, although he does not connect the remark with the pardons which have been granted, —

"With the facts already before the public, it would be folly to deny that there is an undue development of insanity among our prisoners."

The commissioners of the Canadian government, also, after a careful examination of the institution, in which they endeavored to ascertain how large an accumulation of insane cases there were in the New Penitentiary in Philadelphia, express the

opinion that out of the whole number of prisoners, not exceeding 300, there were fifty cases of insanity.

"Messrs. Brown and Bristow were satisfied taking the men whom they visited to be a fair sample of the Cherry Hill prisoners, which they have every reason to believe was the case, that out of 300 convicts then in the Prison, no fewer than 50 were laboring under insanity, in one form or another, from dementia or evident weakness of intellect." (Report of Canadian Commissioners, 1849, page 286.)

If they are correct in their results, it is not strange that the governor should be subject to much importunate solicitation for the frequent exercise of the pardoning power, or that 34 should have been pardoned during the last year.

The cases of insanity, which originated in the institution in 1849, according to the tabular view presented in the last report of the physician, are as follows: —

11 in number became insane during the year.

6 were white, of whom 1 was a female.

3 only were black, and 2 were mulatto.

All but 2 were 30 years old and under.

The female was 43 years old, and one man was 38 years.

7 were committed for larceny.

2 for burglary and larceny, and 1 for manslaughter.

6 were in good bodily health on admission.

2 were in delicate bodily health, and one in imperfect health, 1 asthmatic, and 1 epileptic.

6 were in good mental health on admission.

4 had weak intellect, and one had medium intellect.

2 only had been in Prison 2 years and upwards when they became insane.

9 had been in prison from 6 months to 2 years.

1 had an insane father, and 1 an insane uncle.

9 had no hereditary tendency to insanity.

1 was cured.

2 were improved.

2 were pardoned, and 6 remained insane and unimproved at the close of the year.

With the facts now before the public, truly may it be said, in the language of the physician, that it would be folly to deny that there is an undue development of insanity among prisoners in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania.

It is clearly seen, too, from the above analysis, that it was not because they were poor, ignorant, and vicious colored people that they became insane; for more than half of them were white. It was not because they were old, vicious, broken down, and sick; for more than half of them were men

in the prime of life, and in good bodily and mental health. It was not because they had hereditary tendency to insanity; for more than three quarters of them had no such tendency. It was not because as many or more prisoners in proportion to the whole number become insane in all Prisons; for there is not an authentic and official document from any of the Penitentiaries in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, or Ohio, which affords such melancholy evidence of their tendency to produce insanity.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY OF PENNSYLVANIA, AT PITTSBURG.

The number of prisoners had increased 8, from 115 to 123, 84 having been received, 54 discharged on expiration of sentence; and more than one fourth as many, *i. e.*, 15, by pardon; and one seventeenth of the average number, *i. e.*, 7 out of 119, by death, or little more than 6 per cent, of deaths. None of the deaths were from cholera, or epidemic, or contagious disease.

Escapes. — There were no escapes.

Expenses. — The earnings, so far as the accounts show, were equal to the expenses; the salary of the officers not included.

The report of the inspectors is principally occupied with a defence of the Pennsylvania system against the suggestion in the annual message of the governor to the legislature, in which they say he intimates that it is

> "Worthy of serious consideration, whether, by the adoption of a system of *solitary* confinement, the severity of the punishment authorized by law does not injuriously affect the mental and physical vigor of the prisoner; and the frequent recommendations to the executive for the pardon of convicts afflicted with ill health and imbecility, would appear to require a modification of the present law." (Annual report for 1849, page 4.)

OHIO STATE PRISON, AT COLUMBUS.

The number of prisoners has diminished from 425 to 336; total diminution, 89. The number received was 156; discharged by expiration of sentence, 58; by pardon, 62; by death, 121; by escape, 3. Of the 121 who died, only 6 died from ordinary diseases, and 115 from cholera. Two physicians, Dr. Lathrop and Dr. Gard, suffered death from the same disease, apparently consequent on their devoted attention to the sick and dying in the Penitentiary. In his annual report of

the preceding year, Dr. Lathrop, the physician of the Prison, whose death is here mentioned, has the following earnest appeal: —

"I beg you will allow me, in conclusion, to invite your earnest attention to one other subject, the very announcement of which can hardly fail to awaken in all considerate minds the most intense interest. That dire malady, the Asiatic cholera, is again on its devastating march through the nations of the earth. It has already overstepped the confines of the old world, and is even now displaying itself within our own borders. It wends its way westward. That we are doomed to encounter it, ere long, upon our own ground, I have little doubt. Filth, accumulating and decomposing filth, is the chosen aliment upon which it feeds. Let us be wise in season, and, before the destroyer comes, let us have robbed him of that pabulum without which he cannot exist. Let us have cut off his supplies, and thus disarm him of all his terrors. The complete removal of every species of rubbish which encumbers the Prison establishment, both within as well as immediately without the enclosure, should at once be accomplished: every inch of wall and floor, and every foot of ground, should be positively and thoroughly freed from all extraneous matters whatever. Then, with the best practicable ventilation, and a guarded diet, we may reasonably hope to pass the dread ordeal with comparative impunity. Our city authorities are at this moment actively engaged in the process of cleansing, to be prosecuted vigorously to its eventual fulfilment. Let us coöperate with them. Fearful, indeed, might be the consequences, should this relentless minister and messenger of death be found knocking at our doors, invited by our negligence, and find us unsupplied with the means of protection, and unable to make a defence." (Annual report of the Ohio Penitentiary for 1848, page 26.)

Notwithstanding this early and earnest admonition, the inspectors say, in the very opening of their report, in 1849, —

"We may remark, in the outset, that at no period of the existence of this institution have its inmates been scourged by the hand of death as during that of the last season. The epidemic of the land — the cholera — made its appearance among the convicts in the latter part of June last; and although every practicable sanitary means was employed by Colonel Dewey, the warden, and Mr. John Hoffman, the deputy warden, previous to the appearance of the disease within the walls of the Prison, by cleansing halls, workshops, and other receptacles of filth, in the yard, more than one fourth of the inmates were claimed as its victims." (Annual report of the Ohio Penitentiary for 1849, page 3.)

The diary of the physician, showing the history and progress of this awful disease, is as follows: —

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 30, 1849.

To the Directors of the Ohio Penitentiary:

It may not be improper to remark here, that the cholera had pre-

vailed fatally in this city for eight or ten days previous to its appearance in the Prison.

The first unequivocal cases occurred on the 30th of June, from which time events transpired that spread alarm, consternation, and death among the panic-stricken convicts, and cast a deep gloom over our city and state.

On the morning of that day, at early dawn, in the then temporary absence of the medical attendant, I was summoned to the Prison. Two of the convicts had been stricken with the cholera. The disease had been upon them since the day previous, and so deeply had it fixed its poisonous effects, that no human skill could avert its fatal consequences: the livid countenance, the contracted brow, the sunken eye, and the death-sweats, proclaimed, in unmistakable terms, the alarming character of the disease, which was now found within the walls of the Penitentiary. These two died shortly. Seven others, in the milder stage of the dread malady, presented themselves for treatment on the same morning, all of whom recovered.

In the afternoon Dr. Lathrop returned, and by special request I continued my attendance; for, although the epidemic had not yet made very fatal ravages, the strong tendency to diarrhœa, and the panic among the inmates of the institution were truly alarming. During the day we prescribed for 57 convicts, the most of whose cases were diarrhœal; but, by early and careful treatment, none, except the first-named cases, assumed a dangerous form.

July 1st. 62 new cases, mostly diarrhœal; no deaths.

July 2d. 63 new cases, affected similarly; no deaths.

July 3d. 54 new cases; 2 deaths.

On the evening of the 3d, Dr. Lathrop, after spending the day in the hospital in intense solicitude, returned to his home, and was there prostrated by the fearful disease; but from this attack he recovered.

July 4th. On this day I prescribed for 151 convicts up to 4 o'clock, P. M. Upwards of 80 of these had copious rice water dejections; ten of them were in the stage of cramps, rice water vomitings, and other symptoms of the most imminent peril, but no deaths.

July 5th. Before 5 o'clock, P. M., I prescribed for 138 convicts, 44 of whom were new cases; in 7 of these, violent cramps and rice vomitings had come on before they were placed under my observation. No deaths during the day; one at night.

July 6th. Debilitated by disease, and depressed in spirits at the prospect before him, and contrary to the advice of his friends, Dr. Lathrop returned to his post, fully aware of the danger he incurred; he preferred to fall in the cause of humanity, and in the discharge of his duty, rather than to seek safety by a course of conduct he considered inglorious to his profession, of which he was an honor in life, and to which he was a martyr in death. This day 30 new cases were prescribed for, besides those standing over from previous days. Three deaths.

July 7th. 27 new cases, and 5 deaths.

July 8th. 20 new cases, and 8 deaths.

The disease had now prevailed in the Prison nine days; and out of

423 convicts, there were prescribed for, 396 for cholera in some of its stages, or disease depending upon the epidemic influence; 21 had died, and nearly half of this number on this day, most of whose deaths were the result of relapses. Almost every attendant had sickened; many relapsed, and relapses were rapidly and alarmingly fatal. Business was suspended; the convicts were removed from the workshops into the hospital, all the rooms of which were so crowded as to render the atmosphere unfit for respiration; many of the officers were prostrated; and out of the whole number of convicts there were not enough of well men to act as attendants. Convalescents were necessarily called to officiate in the capacities of nurse, cook, undertaker, and sexton; most of whom fell victims in the discharge of this service.

July 9th. It was on this day that the board wisely approved of converting several of the workshops into additional wards, and also decided to call in the aid of additional medical gentlemen, the value and importance of whose kind attention can only be appreciated by those who witnessed and those who participated in their humane and timely assistance.

The unavoidable confusion, however, incident to such a change, prevented me from procuring any correct memoranda of admissions to the newly-formed wards, the hospital proper being alone under my immediate charge; so that my diary, except as to deaths, was from this period imperfect until the time when the epidemic had so far subsided as to restore the sick to their original hospital quarters. There were 12 deaths this day.

July 10th. 22 died this day, the greatest number of deaths that had occurred during the prevalence of the epidemic, and from this period of time the number diminished regularly. On the evening of this day, Dr. Gard, who had kindly volunteered his services, and Dr. Lathrop, care-worn and almost exhausted with watching and anxiety, returned to their homes, and both sickened; Dr. L. for the second time: neither of them ever again left his room; the former died the next day, and the latter on the following Monday, the 16th.

July	11th.	Number of deaths	16
"	12th.	" "	12
"	13th.	" "	7
"	14th.	" "	6
"	15th.	" "	6
"	16th.	" "	3
"	17th.	" "	2
"	18th.	" "	1
"	19th.	" "	1
"	20th.	" "	3
"	21st.	" "	1
"	22d.	" "	1
"	26th.	" "	1
"	30th.	" "	1

On the 22d of July the epidemic had so far abated, and the number of sick had so much diminished, as to admit the convicts to the proper

hospital; from this time to the last of July there occurred 18 new cases, and 3 deaths.

By the foregoing diary it will be perceived that the first *fatal* case of cholera occurred on the 30th June, and last case on the 30th July; from this latter period to the 30th August there were 22 cases of cholera, and one case on the 17th September; none of which were fatal, and most of them were among convicts recently admitted into the Prison.

The records of the Penitentiary show the following alarming bill of mortality for the past year, viz.:

Old age,	1
Paralysis,	1
Typhoid fever,	2
Apoplexy,	1
Cholera,	116
Total,	121

The question often arises, What was the cause of the cholera in the Penitentiary? And it is an inquiry the public has a right to make to the officers of one of its institutions. To this question there can be given, however, no very satisfactory answer.

There is, perhaps, no branch of medical science on which there exists more unsettled and indefinite doctrines than on that of the etiology of epidemic diseases; most of which are mere theories, the phantoms of the imagination, baseless as dreamers' visions, conjectural and vague.

When it is remembered that the patient researches of the most learned have, for all ages, failed to discover the cause of an ague, no great astonishment need be excited that the efficient cause of cholera, like that of other epidemics, is yet unknown; nor should there be any surprise manifested that, in a brief report like the present, I should decline the pursuit of the cause of a malady of which, at present, the effects are only known; for, while the general principles of prevention and cure are pretty well established among the most eminent and experienced of the profession, there still exists so much discrepancy as to the *cause* of cholera, that it can scarcely be said that there is any *authority* upon the subject; none, at least, but such as is entirely hypothetical.

During the prevalence of this fatal scourge, genial skies overhung us, nature smiled around, and the earth presented no new phenomena; the same general cause which produced the disease in London and Paris, in the state of Maine, and upon the Rio Grande, contributed to the same end within the walls of the Ohio Penitentiary. In large cities, in camps, and in crowded public institutions, when the epidemic has once broken out, it prevails to a more alarming extent than in districts thinly populated.

This may be owing to the aggregation of a large number of human beings, and the consequent deterioration of the atmosphere. Be this as it may, after the cholera had prevailed here eight or ten days, and the

old hospital had been crowded with the sick and dying, not more than two or three, either of citizens or prisoners, officers or medical attendants, escaped an attack; especially those who had been occupied in this part of the Prison.

The deleterious agent which produces epidemic disease being present, the system must be in a condition susceptible to its influence, before it will be developed; and the convicts, both morally and physically, were precisely in such state; depressed by long confinement; inhaling, most of their time, an unhealthy atmosphere; shut out, not only from the world, but from the contemplation of its enjoyments; brooding over their misfortunes, as well as the wrongs they have done to others; meditating in gloomy solitude the hopeless future with the dreaded pestilence clearly in view, and the almost certain prospect of sickness or death; and death, too, within the walls of the Penitentiary!

Many of the officers, medical attendants, and members of the family of the warden, had been stricken with the disease; but nearly all had recovered; nor were they very liable to relapses, so fatal to the convicts; these were, happily, not surrounded by the same depressing influences: no massive walls obstructed their view; nor were the creaking hinges of the clanking Prison doors forever ringing in their ears; nor were they compelled to look through iron grates to see the light of heaven; but the reverse: kind parents, mothers, sisters, wives, and the sympathies of neighbors, contributed their thousand affectionate offices to soothe and comfort them; and hope in the future sustained and buoyed them up.

Although the cholera was not very choice in the selection of its victims, the strong and vigorous were more likely to recover than the feeble or sickly; and the cool, philosophic, and determined were less liable to attack, and more successfully treated, than the timid and irresolute.

As early as practicable, after taking charge of the hospital, I adopted the plan of keeping daily reports of the sick and invalids for the inspection of the officers and such others as take an interest in the health of the institution. I herewith submit, in as compact a form as practicable, these reports, commencing from the 1st August last.

Those in the column designated "In Hospital" embrace such as required beds, and remained both day and night.

Those designated as "Out of the Hospital" embrace such as came to the hospital to be prescribed for, but returned to their cells at night, and in some instances performed some light service; including, also, convalescents who still required medical attendance.

As a source of valuable statistical information, connected with the health of the prisoners, I also present you with a diary of the weather, for the last three months, as perfect as the means within my reach would allow.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM TREVITT, M. D.,

Physician to the Ohio Penitentiary.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF TWENTY PENITENTIARIES IN 1850.

Penitentiaries.	Number at the commencem't of the year.	Number at the close of the year.	Average number during the year.	Increase.	Diminution.	Received during the year.	Discharged by expiration of sentence.	Pardoned.	Died.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Deficit.	Earnings above expenses.	Average earnings of each prisoner.	Average expense of each prisoner.	Av'ge exp'se of each pris'r over earnings.	Salary of officers.	General expenses.	Clothing and bedding.	Provisions.	Repairs and improvements.	Fuel and light.	Discharged prisoners.
Maine,	67	86	76	19		19	16	3		3,462	8,562	5,100		45	112	67	4,675	1,657	615	2,260	416	1,273	201
New Hampshire,	77	82	80	5		17	9	2	1	4,735	5,631	895		59	70	11	*un*	*a* 2,895	262	2,421	38	*un*	
Vermont,	52	62	57	10		34	13	6	4	6,713	3,652	3,060		64	117	53	2,358	471	532	2,325	35	694	
Massachusetts,	281	349	315	68		190	104	*b* 16	3	34,972	36,400	1,428		111	115	4	16,650	*c* 4,595	4,167	9,430	309		489
Rhode Island,	*d* 20	*e* 28	24	8		16	4	4	2	1,192	3,613	2,421		49	150	101	1,742		188	813	188	400	49
Connecticut,	157	175	166	18		61	35	4	4	14,148	12,315		1,832	85	74			*f* 6,253	739	4,202	471		173
Auburn, N. Y.,	473	645	559	172		312	116	15	7	54,762	49,316		5,446	97	88		22,817	1,596	3,383	16,090	5,326	5,363	1,010
Sing Sing, (Male,)	611	672	641	61		246	133	11	*g* 19	81,850	66,376	14,474		103	110	7	32,941	3,487	5,501	23,381	2,530	7,466	1,110
Sing Sing, (Female,)	83	78	80		5	29	32	2		2,373	*h* 411	8,038		29	130	101	3,020		*i* 800	2,920	500	1,450	668
Clinton County, N. Y.,	163	124	148		39	65	33	4	4	9,210	50,369	*j* 40,330		62	165	93	15,653	*k* 4,319	4,400	5,414	993	1,253	324
New Jersey,	176	185	180	9		108	79	17	3	16,798	10,557	*l*	*l*	23	*l*	*l*	*l*	*m* 825	*n* 1,593	6,329		1,206	312
Philadelphia,	293	299	296	6		128	81	34	6	*o* 11,990	*o* 16,632	*o* 4,864	*o*	*o* 40	*o* 56	*o* 16	*o*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pittsburg, Penn.	115	123	119	8		84	54	15	7	9,184	8,560												
Baltimore, Md.,	258	229	243		29	78	75	11	21	15,381	32,504	*r* 16,123		63	123	60	17,811	*q* 4,128	1,919	6,736		1,401	
District of Columbia,	40	46	43	6		25	15	4		1,772	*s* 1,482			*s* 41	*s* 34	*s* 6	8,305			1,108			
Virginia,	200	199	200		1	56	32	11	14	11,442	10,521		1,032	57	52								
Georgia,	98	91	95		7	32		34	3														
Kentucky,	161	141	151		20	52	42	23	4														
Ohio,	425	336	381		89	156	58	62	*t* 121	37,883	29,616		8,267	88	68		8,981	2,547	2,966	9,586	6,973	2,035	435
Michigan,	128	110	119		18	31	30	16	1	8,148	20,835	12,687					8,806	2,737	1,399	2,858	4,387	392	252
Totals,	3,878	4,060	3,972	390	208	1,739	961	294	2,024	326,015	377.352	109,420	16,577	1,016	1,464	519	143,759	29,882	28,464	95,873	22,166	22,933	5,023

a Salaries supposed to be included. *b* By pardon 1, and by remission of sentence 15. *c* Supposed to include fuel and light. *d* Of whom 3 were females. *e* Of whom 1 was a female. *f* Including salaries. *g* Besides 2 accidentally and 1 drowned in attempting to escape. *h* Including furniture. *i* 425 for hospital. *j* Cash on hand out of this sum, $242, and of the deficit $15,784 were paid for the Averill mine of iron ore. *k* Of this for medicine, $430. *l* The earnings were above the expenses $6,240, if the salaries of the officers be not included, which are paid from the State treasury, but it does not appear in the report what is the amount. *m* Including furniture. *n* Without reference to salaries of officers not stated in the report. *o* Salaries of officers not given or included. *p* Not stated specifically. *q* Of this sum $2,582 is interest money. *r* Salaries of officers not included, and there is no reference to the same in these items. *s* Of these pardons four by the President of the United States; a free use of the pardoning power having been made on account of cholera. *t* Of these deaths 115 were of cholera.

PART III.

HOUSES OF REFUGE, AND STATE FARMS, FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, OR STATE FARM SCHOOL, IN MAINE.

The legislature of Maine, at the session of 1850, made an appropriation, and appointed commissioners, viz., Messrs. Anderson, Dana, and Carter, to procure a farm, and erect buildings, for juvenile delinquents, in that state. The city of Portland voted, unanimously, to purchase a farm, and present it to the state, for the purpose, if they would locate the same in Portland, or vicinity. The commissioners, after searching diligently, found a farm in Westbrook, called the Carter farm, of about 200 acres, in a south-westerly direction from the city, in full view of the Weston Promenade in Portland, about 2 miles distant, in an air line, which combines the advantages of a strong and fertile soil; unfailing springs of running, soft, and pure water; beautiful groves of fir-tree and oak; ledges of stone, and beds, abundant and of good quality, of clay and sand; a gradual slope towards the city; a surface generally smooth; but, on the south-east corner, variegated with hill and glen; bounded on the north-west by the main road, lying in one body, sloping eastward, and extending to navigable tide water, where sea-weed, salt marsh hay, and dock mud are found, suitable for compost and manure. It is not common to find so much beauty and so many natural advantages combined in one locality. There is a good brick house, with three barns, on the premises. The price is $8500. The commissioners have decided in favor of this farm, and it is bought.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION AT SOUTH BOSTON.

This institution, which has been in operation more than 20 years, under the immediate care and instruction of different gentlemen, at different periods, is still pursuing its course of usefulness. Its numbers have varied from 50 to 100; the average

age of the boys is about 13 years; they are employed, at the present time, at shoe-making, which is found useful, productive, easily managed, and healthful. To this branch of business they devote about 6 hours daily, a large part of the year; they have a large garden, (not a farm,) in which they work a small part of the year, and cultivate berries and roots; of this kind of business they are very fond, although the shoe shop is the great place of productive industry. Here they earn, by contract, after the first three months, about 11 cents per day; the contractor having the care of the mechanical operation, and the master of the House of the discipline. Besides the hours devoted to labor in the shoe shop, they devote about four hours daily to common school instruction, in a school-room, which bears a favorable comparison with the public schools in the city, whether we look at the order or the progress. About 4 hours are devoted to recreation, taking their meals, and settling their accounts, and about 8 or 10 hours to sleep and miscellaneous duties. After 1, 2, or 3 years, at the discretion of the directors, they are apprenticed to farmers, mechanics, or the seafaring life. The applications for apprentices are constant; sometimes the demand is greater than the supply; and the apprentices generally give satisfaction, and are a blessing to others as well as themselves. They are well fed and clothed, while they remain in the institution; they appear cheerful and happy; the mortality for a period of years does not vary greatly from one per cent; there is seldom any one sick in the hospital; and, on the whole, the institution has been the means of great good to juvenile delinquents and to society.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL AT WESTBORO', MASSACHUSETTS.

Although this institution has not yet completed the second year of its existence, it numbers more than 300 inmates. The number at the close of the last year was 143, the number having increased more than 160 since that time. They are employed on the farm, in the garden, in the shoe shop, tailor's shop, and in housework; 6 hours are devoted to labor, 4 hours to common school instruction, $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours to sleep, and the remainder to getting their food, recreation, settling accounts, and miscellaneous duty. Sickness and death have, thus far, been of rare occurrence; escapes infrequent; progress in knowledge more rapid than in ordinary schools; and the reformatory process beyond the expectation of the most assured friends. About 70 have already been disposed of satisfactorily

to the directors, mostly by apprenticeship, to farmers and mechanics. Accounts are opened and kept with all the boys, touching their daily conduct in every important particular; and on their behavior, as seen by the settlement of these accounts, depend their position and grade among their companions, and in view of the teacher and directors of the institution. Those of the first class are entitled to privileges and honors, which those of the fourth class are denied; and those of the fourth class alone are subject to punishments, from which the other classes are exempt. Continued good conduct secures not only position, but trust; and the instances are not a few, in which great confidence is secured by worthy behavior. The government is truly parental, as is evident from the tones of voice, which are used towards the inmates, by the superintendent, Mr. Lincoln: and no person can spend a day at the State Farm without being convinced of the great blessings conferred upon the juvenile delinquents here assembled, and of the great wisdom of the liberal founder, and the commonwealth, in establishing the State Farm School.

The annual report of the institution, bringing its history to November 30, 1849, gives the following information:

Boys in the House, Dec. 1, 1848, 23; received since, to Nov. 30, 1849, 311; discharged, 24; remaining Nov. 30, 1849, 310; apprenticed to various trades, 7; rejected as improper subjects, 9; delivered up on habeas corpus, 2; discharged on expiration of sentence, 2. It was owing to the short time the school had been in operation that no more had been apprenticed.

The offences for which the boys were committed were, for larceny, 119; stubbornness, 110; idle and disorderly conduct, 20; vagrancy, 23; shop-breaking and stealing, 17; house-breaking and stealing, 4; burglary, 1; shop-breaking with intent to steal, 5; pilfering, 5; having obscene books for circulation, 2; common drunkards, 2; malicious mischief, 13; assault, 2; trespass, 4; arson, 2; runaways 3: total, 334.

The times for which they were sent were — during minority, 247; (it being left to the discretion of the trustees to apprentice them at such time as they judged proper, the trustees having by law the power, both before and after apprenticeship, of parents and guardians;) committed until 20 years old, 5; until 14, 1; for one year, 18; 1 year and 6 months, 3; 2 years, 19; 3 years, 22; 4 years, 3; 5 years, 8; 6 years, 5; 8 years, 2; 10 years, 1. The trustees think ill of short sentences.

The nativity was, in foreign countries, 66; in the United States, 268. Of the 268 born in the United States, 96 were

of Irish parentage, 3 of English, and 1 of German. The remaining 168, one more than half the whole number committed, were of native American parentage.

The average age of the boys when committed was $12\frac{3}{4}$ years.

The pupils are divided, as far as labor is concerned, into three kinds, viz.: farming, domestic, and mechanical. During the summer, about one fourth have been employed in farming operations; one fifth in cooking, baking, washing, ironing, and the care of the dormitories, school-rooms, &c.; and the remainder at some mechanical employment — in shoe shop, 109; sewing shop, 95; farming, &c., 44; laundry, 20; kitchen, cooking, and baking, 19; cleaning house, 23; miscellaneous, 4.

The division of time is 2 sessions of 2 hours each to school; 6 hours — 3 in the forenoon and 3 in the afternoon — to labor; $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours to moral and religious instruction, recreation, and miscellaneous duties; and $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours to sleep.

For discipline, the grade system is adopted: 1st grade, 1st class, 17; 2d class, 22; 3d class, 17; 4th class, 24: total, 80.

2d grade, 1st class, 27; 2d class, 19; 3d class, 17; 4th class, 19: total, 82.

3d grade, 1st class, 24; 2d class, 24; 3d class, 24; 4th class, none: total, 72.

4th grade, 1st class, 24; 2d class, 24; 3d class, 18; advanced class, 10: total, 76.

The net proceeds of shoe shop, as appears by the overseers' statement, was $650 37; and the value of produce of the farm, according to the statement of the steward and farmer, Mr. Leach, of which a large part was consumed on the premises, was $3181: the principal items of which were —

37 tons English hay at 12 dollars per ton, . . .	$444 00
26 do. meadow hay at 6 dollars, $156 00; 821 bushels potatoes, $410 50, ...	566 50
470 bushels of corn at 75 cents, $352 50; 150 do. oats at 42 cents, $63 00, ...	415 50
Variety of roots, &c., $224 15; 2398 pounds of pork at $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents, 179 85, ...	404 00
6641 gallons of milk at 11 cents per gallon, . . .	730 51
582 pounds of butter at 20 cents, $116 40; 60 cords of wood at $4 50, $270 00, ...	386 40
Other and smaller items, making the total value . .	$3181 06

The live stock on the Farm consists of 4 oxen, 2 bulls, 4 heifers, 2 horses, 16 cows, 6 steers, 7 calves, and 14 swine.

The receipts and expenditures were, —	
Receipts, — from the state treasury, ...	$25,000 00
From the superintendent, ...	1,598 58
Total, ...	26,598 58
Balance from last account, due treasurer, . . .	1,721 17
Expenditures — medical attendance and medicine,	71 86
Tools, leather, and materials for shoe shop, . .	2,183 07
Buildings, improvements, and repairs, ...	8,017 88
Salaries, wages, and labor, ...	5,292 93
Farming tools, stock, and improvements on the farm,	1,656 32
Fuel and lights, ...	1,486 89
Provisions and groceries, ...	4,001 05
Books, stationery, and printing, $564 56; miscellaneous and postage, $150 29, ...	714 85
Trustees' expenses, $266 87; transportation and freight, $338 40, ...	605 27
Clothing, &c., $1,614 11; furniture, &c., $1,792 01,	3,406 12
Total, ...	$29,157 41
Balance to new account, ...	2,558 83

Some of the good results of the institution are already indicated by the following letters from two of the boys, the firs to the superintendent, and the second to a mother: —

"*November* 5, 1849.

"My dear Friend, —

"I now take this opportunity to write you a few lines, to inform you how I am getting along. Mr ——— is a very good man indeed, and I like my place very well, and trade also. I have been reading your letter, and think it contains very good advice for any boy who leaves that institution. I think that the State Reform School has been the means of saving me from ruin. I thank God I was permitted to enter that school; and I hope that it will save a great many others. I am now out of the city, where there are not so many temptations, and can now learn a good trade, and become a respectable man. I have not been here long enough to let you know much about this place, but it is a quiet village. I attend meeting every Sabbath.

"Yours respectfully, D."

"State Reform School, *November* 14, 1849.

"Dear Mother, —

"Your beautiful letter inspired me with love to God, to think he has preserved you, and all the family, from that scourge, the cholera, which has destroyed so many of the inhabitants of the United States.

"On Sunday, Nov. 11, Rev. Mr. Dowse preached to us on the subject of honoring all men, but especially on honoring our parents.

"When I heard him speak of honoring our parents, it made me feel

as if I had done very wrong in not honoring you; and also, that I ought to love and honor you as never before.

"Dear mother, I know that you have done all in your power to make me become a useful and respectable man; but to your many kind advices have I lent a deafened ear. It pains me to think how cruel and unjust I have been to you, in disregarding your kind advice. When I think of these things, it makes me feel as if I was unworthy to call you mother; but I hope the time will soon come when I shall have the pleasure of seeing you *bless* the day that there ever was such an institution as this."

HOUSE OF REFUGE IN PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

The building originally erected for a hotel, not far from the old railroad depot, in the lower part of the city, having been purchased by the city government, at an expense of 10,000 or 12,000 dollars, for the benefit of juvenile delinquents, a proposition was made to the mayor, to take one of the large rooms, and divide it into three parts, one for lodging, one for school instruction and religious worship, and one for taking food, the latter to be connected with a smaller room near it, for a kitchen, wash-room, and laundry; and in the apartments thus prepared to place a suitable person, with a small family, in other rooms, who should, with the help of an assistant, take the juvenile delinquents of the city and state, such as were mixed up in the County Prison, two or three in a room, at an early age, by day and by night, with old offenders, without employment, spending their time in idleness, listening to the recital of deeds of infamy, and practising vices, at which nature revolts — take them away from such infamous association, and place them under paternal and maternal care, in apartments prepared for them in the building and manner above described. This proposal was respectfully received, and duly considered, by the mayor, and, if we are correctly informed, the city government appropriated $2000, or more, to carry out the design. They also appointed a committee to procure a suitable person to take charge of the establishment in its infancy. This committee immediately entered upon its duties, and received recommendations of different persons who were named to them as candidates for the office, and after personal examination, correspondence, and deliberate consideration, appointed the late deputy warden, who had previously been employed as clerk of the Connecticut State Prison — Mr. Talcott. This gentleman is in the vigor of early manhood; has a wife and one child; has had good success as a school teacher; is recommended by those who

have been associated with him as intelligent, upright, and religious, of humane feelings, calculated in a high degree to take charge of an infant institution like the proposed House of Refuge in Rhode Island, and grow up with it. To Mr. Talcott, therefore, the committee gave the appointment, and he immediately entered upon his course of preliminary duty, and, as we are informed, has now a small family of boys under his care.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN CONNECTICUT.

A meeting of the head men in New Haven, consisting of the officers of college, the clergy, and other gentlemen of well-known philanthropy, was called, last year, by the mayor of the city, for the purpose of considering the expediency and importance of establishing, in the state of Connecticut, a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents. A committee had been previously appointed by the citizens of the town, on the same subject, of which the mayor was a member. The newly called meeting, being well attended, was called to order by the mayor. Prof. Silliman was invited to take the chair. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, showing the necessity for such an institution, and the success which had attended similar institutions in the neighboring states, and in Europe. With much harmony, a large and respectable committee was appointed to prosecute the object, thoroughly investigate, collect the necessary information, and faithfully present it to the legislature for patronage. This committee acted with efficiency; collected documents from the State Farm at Westboro', Mass., and similar institutions in other states, and made an able report, addressed to the citizens of Connecticut, called "A Plea for a State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders." This report was printed on a broad sheet, in great numbers, and distributed broadcast over the state. In accordance with the plea, many petitions were presented to the legislature for the furtherance of the object. These petitions were acted upon in the legislature; a very general interest was manifest in the minds of the representatives; and it was voted, by nearly a unanimous vote, in the Assembly to establish such an institution. Such was the assurance of success, among the active friends of the measure, that they rather remitted their efforts, when suddenly, just at the close of the session, it was lost in the senate, by a small majority. The subject, however, has been thoroughly canvassed; it has taken root in the hearts of the people; and

no reasonable doubt remains, that, although action is delayed, it will not be long delayed.

The following is the substance of the report of the committee, which was circulated throughout the state, accompanied by a large amount of important and valuable information, collected from authentic documents, showing the success of similar efforts in other states: —

"The subscribers, having been requested by some of their fellow-citizens to make inquiries respecting the need of a House of Refuge for Juvenile Offenders, and the most hopeful method of attempting to provide such an institution for the benefit of the state, would respectfully report to this meeting, —

"1. That the number of boys annually committed to the County Prisons, in each of the counties of Hartford and New Haven, is from twelve to fourteen, and that the number in all the counties of the state is probably not far from eighty.

"2. That the County Prisons are not, and cannot become, without great additional expense and a corresponding change in the laws, suitable places for the discipline and industrial and moral training of juvenile offenders; the term of imprisonment being generally far too short for any salutary effect upon the character of a vicious, ignorant, and degraded boy; and the entire arrangement and management of those institutions being necessarily shaped, much more even than in the State Prison, with reference rather to punishment than to reformation.

"3. That the obvious unfitness of the County Prisons for the necessary confinement and discipline of vicious boys, with reference to their reformation, has the effect of making grand jurors reluctant to prosecute, and magistrates reluctant to convict and sentence, boys who have been guilty of offences against the peace and order of society; so that the few boys who are constitutionally predisposed to crime, and the more numerous class of neglected and outcast boys, instead of being properly cared for by the state, and put under a course of reformatory discipline, are permitted to run at large till there is no hope or chance of their reformation, and till their depredations on society have become too grievous to be endured.

"4. That the change which is taking place in the character of our population, and in the habits and employments of our people, and especially the growth of our large manufacturing and commercial towns, warn us to expect a steady increase in the number of vicious and vagabond boys, who, if properly and seasonably cared for by the state, may become, many of them, sound and useful members of society, but, if neglected, can hardly fail to become incorrigible and most mischievous criminals.

"5. That the experiments which have been made in other states are of great value, not only as demonstrating the practicability of reforming juvenile offenders, but also as offering to us, for our guidance, the results of protracted and costly experience; so that, in attempting to found and regulate such an institution for our own state, it will not be difficult to adopt those methods which have been found to combine the greatest efficiency with the greatest reduction of expense.

"6. That the most hopeful method of commencing such an institution in this state is by a voluntary association of benevolent individuals petitioning the legislature for a charter of incorporation, and for such an endowment, in addition to private voluntary donations, as the legislature in its wisdom may see fit to grant, and under such conditions as the legislature may see fit to impose; that, in order to this, intelligence must be diffused among the people, and information must be collected from all parts of the state; and that the necessary expenses of the preliminary effort should be provided for by a subscription among the friends of the undertaking.

"7. That, in order to carry the design into effect, it will be necessary for the legislature so to modify the laws of the state, as to provide that, when boys under fifteen or sixteen years of age are convicted of certain offences, they may be consigned by the courts to the tutelage and government of the proposed institution during their minority."

HOUSE OF REFUGE, NEW YORK CITY.

This is the first institution of the kind in the United States. The twenty-fifth annual report is dated January 1, 1850, and is published.

The whole number of children received from the first, in 1824, is	4,663
The number in the House January 1, 1849,	355
Received during the year 1849,	302
Whole number receiving the benefit in 1849,	658
Remaining January 1, 1850,	338
Apprenticed to farmers during the last year,	107
" to housewifery, 44; to whaling service, 25,	69
" to shoemaking, 26; to other occupations, 49,	75
Discharged, 54; escaped, 6; deceased, 9,	69
Whole number disposed of during the year,	320
Average age of those received during the year, 13 years, 9 months, 27 days.	
The whole number apprenticed from the opening of the House, a large proportion of whom have done well, exceeds	3,000
The disbursements last year for the support of the institution were	$24,527 80
The receipts for the same time were	25,117 11
The treasurer's report, as audited, shows, cash paid for food and provisions,	9,431 32
Salaries, 5,902 67; clothing for children, 2,889 11,	8,791 78
Furniture, beds, and bedding,	1,074 35

Building and repairs, ...	$1,630 67
Fuel and lights, 1,688 98; other payments, 1,860 70,	3,549 68

The receipts of the institution were as follows: —

Balance due the society from last year's account, .	$362 02
Cash from contractors, for the labor of the children,	7,978 13
Cash from the comptroller of the state, ...	8,000
Cash from the corporation of New York, from excise fund, ...	4,000
Do. from the Board of Education, ...	1,821 25
Cash from theatre and circus licenses, ...	3,317 73

A brief and valuable history of the origin and progress of this institution is contained in the following extract from the twenty-fifth report: —

"It is now twenty-five years since, under the auspices of this society, the House of Refuge was established. The annual reports have made known to the public the history of its progress, and the occurrences which have taken place each year during that period. It may not, however, be deemed uninteresting, at this period of time, to give a brief and connected history since its commencement in 1824.

"A society for the prevention of pauperism had been founded in the early part of the year 1818, by a number of influential and benevolent citizens, for the purpose, as its name indicates, of devising the best means of meliorating and improving the condition of the poor, and reclaiming the unfortunate offspring of poverty and crime. It directed its attention to the various sources from whence the evils complained of appeared to emanate. It saw, in the midst of our growing city, and lamented, the sad condition of the many destitute and helpless youth, only criminal and delinquent from the unfortunate circumstances in which they were placed.

"Born of vicious and depraved parents, living in squalid poverty, and none but the worst of examples before them, what could be expected of children thus nurtured and brought up? As soon, perhaps, as they attained sufficient physical strength, they were sent forth to beg a scanty subsistence for themselves and the indolent and degraded authors of their being; becoming initiated in all the arts of deception and falsehood necessary to their success in procuring, in this way, the means of subsistence.

"In addition to this, the unavoidable consequence was, the practice of committing petty acts of thieving and other crimes; thereby becoming amenable to the laws, their consequent arrest and committal to the City Prison or Bridewell, or to the Penitentiary at Bellevue — the only two places, at that period, to which they could be sent.

"Here they were confined with old and hardened offenders in crime long enough to be contaminated and ruined by such an association with villany.

"But little good was accomplished, and but little hope of making much progress in the way of reformation, while this state of things

existed. It was found that the evil was deep-rooted, and difficult to be cured, unless a remedy, having for its object the eradication of early crime, could be devised. This, for the want of some proper receptacle for the young offender, was not easy to accomplish. The society, therefore, in the year 1823, appointed a committee of its members to take such steps as might be deemed most conducive to effect the desired object.

"Inquiries were addressed for information to Hugh Maxwell, Esq., at that time district attorney for the city and county of New York, to Arthur Burtis, keeper of the Penitentiary at Bellevue, and to Mr. Thorpe, keeper of the City Prison or Bridewell.

"Mr. Maxwell, in reply, furnished an abstract of more than 450 persons sentenced in the year 1822 either to the City Bridewell from 10 to 60 days, or to the Penitentiary at Bellevue from 2 to 6 months, all under 25 years of age, and a very considerable number of both sexes between the ages of 9 and 16 years. He also made many valuable suggestions, and gave, as his opinion, that a large proportion of these young delinquents could be saved by a proper separation from old and hardened offenders. He entered most heartily into the work of reformation, and has always been a valuable counsellor and friend of the society.

"In July, 1823, Mr. Burtis and Mr. Thorpe each replied to the inquiries addressed to them, giving much useful information on the subject.

"After much labor in collecting all the facts from every source to which the committee had directed their attention, they, in the latter part of the year 1823, submitted, in an able and masterly report,* to their associates, the result of their labors, and closed by recommending the establishment of a 'House of Refuge,' which was at once adopted, and the society assumed the name of 'The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the city of New York.'

"A public meeting of citizens was held at the City Hotel, on the 19th of December, 1823, at which the late Cadwallader D. Colden, Esq., presided, and Hiram Ketchum, Esq., acted as secretary.

"A memorial to the legislature was immediately prepared, and an abstract of the report annexed thereto, asking for an act of incorporation.

"The first election of officers and managers took place January 9, 1824, when Cadwallader D. Colden was unanimously elected president, which place he filled, with his usual ability and zeal, for eight years, when declining health caused him to retire from the active duties of the society.

"The other offices and committees were filled by gentlemen equally devoted to the cause of benevolence and humanity.

"Having obtained the favorable regard of the legislature so far as to obtain a charter, which was granted on the 29th of March, 1824, under the name of 'The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the city of New York,' the society next appealed to their fellow-citizens for aid.

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* The author of this report was Colonel Hayne, who died soon after — an irreparable loss to the community.

"This appeal was generously responded to, by donations and collections, during the year 1824, of more than $16,000, the following year nearly $4000, and up to the present time to a total, by private subscriptions and donations, of nearly $27,000.

"The work, thus happily commenced, has steadily advanced in prosperity and usefulness; and the present board of managers are daily witnessing the happy exemplification of the truth, 'Cast thy bread upon the waters: for thou shalt find it after many days.'

"Having applied to the corporation for a location for the House of Refuge, their petition was referred to a committee, who reported favorably on the 1st of March, 1824, recommending that the piece of ground lying at the junction of the Bloomingdale and Old Post Roads, occupied as a United States arsenal, be granted for that purpose.

"Arrangements were made with the government, and the premises were relinquished to the society in time to enable them to make the necessary alterations and improvements.

"On the first day of January, 1825, the House was opened with three boys and six girls, in presence of several members of the corporation and a number of citizens.

"The ceremony attending the opening was interesting, and an address was made by one of the members of the board.

"The legislature, in April of the same year, granted an appropriation of $2000 per annum for five years, for the support of the institution.

"In May, 1826, Joseph Curtis, Esq., the superintendent, resigned, and Nathaniel C. Hart, Esq., was appointed to succeed him.

"On the 2d of July, the charge of the institution was transferred to Mr. Hart, with appropriate ceremonies. An eloquent address was delivered by the president, Mr. Colden, and a suitable reply by the new superintendent, who continued in charge until the year 1836.

"It was very soon ascertained from what sources the greatest number of subjects were received into the House.

"One was, the children of poor emigrants arriving at this port destitute, and without the means of getting a livelihood. The society, therefore, presented a memorial to the legislature, asking for a portion of the passenger fund; and a law was passed, granting eight thousand dollars per annum from that fund. Another prolific source of subjects furnished were the children of intemperate parents; a grant of four thousand dollars per annum from the excise fund was asked for, and obtained from the corporation of the city.

"A third evil was, the many youth frequenting theatres, the circus, and similar places; often committing acts of dishonesty to obtain the means to indulge in this propensity.

"A law was therefore obtained from the legislature, requiring every theatre and circus to procure a license for the privilege of performing. In case of neglect or refusal, the process is a summary one; an injunction can be at once obtained, and performances prohibited until the law is complied with.

"The revenue arising from these three sources, amounting to from $15,000 to $16,000, together with what is received from the labor of the children, is about equal to the support of the establishment."

HOUSE OF REFUGE IN ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

The following valuable communication from the president of the society, accompanying his letter, we insert entire : —

"As you requested, and as I promised, I send you an account of our institution. It has commenced under very favorable auspices. I trust it is an institution that is destined to do much good. The law of kindness, in its *fullest* and *most rational* measure, will be fully carried out. The boys, some of the most hardened, are melted down by it.

"As our buildings are now completed, you must recollect that we have chapel-room, school-room, dining-room, and the whole arrangement of cooking fixtures for 450 or 500 boys; so that we have only to build on wings as dormitories as numbers increase; and the whole of the buildings, farm, walls, &c., for 450 boys, will be completed for less than $100,000.

"I trust this account will be all you want in reference to our new enterprise. I forwarded you our by-laws and act of incorporation some time since.

"Very truly, yours, &c.,

"FREDERICK F. BACKUS."

The "Western House of Refuge for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents" was established by an act of the legislature of the state of New York, passed May 8, 1846, and an appropriation of $22,000 was granted for the purchase of site and the erection of the necessary buildings.

Three commissioners were appointed by the governor and senate, to locate the institution; who, after examining several locations proposed to them, decided upon the one it now occupies, in the city of Rochester. The common council of the city made an appropriation of $1200 towards the purchase of the site.

Messrs. William Pitkin, Isaac Hills, and Daniel C. McCallum were appointed commissioners for erecting the buildings; but finding the appropriation inadequate for the purchase of site, and the erection of such an establishment, as the growing wants of the community required, they decided upon a general plan, and determined to erect such parts of it as would enable them to commence operations, and rely on the liberality of a future legislature to complete the plan.

The institution is beautifully located, about one mile north of the city, on an eminence commanding a fine view of the city, the surrounding country, and Lake Ontario. The Genesee River passes in front on the east, and the Erie Canal on the west.

The plan of the House is a centre building, 60 by 86 feet, three stories high, and basement, with two wings, each 32 feet wide by 147 in length, two stories high, with basement. The plan, when com-

pleted, will present a front of 380 feet in length, to which may be added lateral wings, as the wants of the institution may require.

Of the general plan, the centre building and one wing are completed. The structure is of brick, except the basement story, which is built of dressed stone.

A hall of 16 feet in width passes through the centre of the main building, and there are two side halls, 10 feet wide, communicating with the wings. The basement is divided into kitchens, dining and store rooms for the officers of the house, and a general kitchen for the inmates, which is furnished with a steam boiler, and all the necessary apparatus for cooking and washing, and a small steam engine for elevating water to the fourth story of the building. The first and second floors contain the office and managers' room, and apartments for the officers; and on the third floor is a large and commodious chapel, in which may be seated 500 persons. The basement of the wing is divided into a washing and bathing room for boys, ironing and drying rooms, tailor's shop, shoe shop, store-rooms, and bed-rooms for domestics. The first floor is divided into a dining-room and school and recitation-rooms; and the second floor contains separate dormitories for 100 boys. These apartments are 7 feet square, with 7 feet ceilings, and each is lighted with a narrow window, extending from the floor to the ceiling, and each is furnished with a ventilating flue, which can be opened or shut at pleasure. The doors are of open ornamental iron work, and contribute much to a proper ventilation of the dormitories. A hall 16 feet wide, and extending the whole length of the wing, passes between the tiers of dormitories on either side, and is lighted and ventilated through the roof.

All the apartments are ample, and the general arrangement for lighting and ventilating is perhaps not equalled by any similar institution in the country.

The farm attached contains forty-two acres of excellent land, a large portion of which is enclosed with a stockade fence, 9 feet in height. Four and a half acres are enclosed with a stone wall, 20 feet in height, within which enclosure are all the buildings; and the grounds are neatly laid out in play-grounds, gardens, and walks, and ornamented with trees and shrubbery.

The institution was opened for the reception of delinquents on the 11th of August, 1849, and there are now in the House 27 boys. No provision has yet been made for females.

The boys are employed about $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours each day in the manufacture of cane chair seats, gardening, and agricultural labor on the farm; they attend school $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours daily, and religious service and Sabbath school on the Sabbath.

The entire amount appropriated by the state for this object, including that for the maintenance of the institution for the year, is $60,000.

ROCEHSTER, *October* 25, 1849.

HOUSE OF REFUGE IN NEW JERSEY.

The legislature of New Jersey made an appropriation of $15,000 or $20,000 at the last session, if we are correctly informed, for the establishment of this institution. The governor was authorized to appoint three commissioners, who should select the site, and three commissioners to procure a suitable plan, and erect the building. The first board of commissioners examined various farms, and selected one in Kingston, containing about 75 acres, three miles south-east of Princeton, near the old Half-way House between New York and Philadelphia, on elevated ground, having a fine view of Princeton and the surrounding country; a good and fertile soil, bearing wheat, Indian corn, and a beautiful peach orchard; an unfailing supply of spring water, and a running brook; the New York, New Brunswick, Trenton and Philadelphia Railroad passing through the farm, and the canal in sight; the highly intelligent, moral, and religious people and institutions of Princeton distant only three miles. The situation has, therefore, the advantages of central location, pleasant prospect, fertile soil, good water, convenient access, and the influence of highly intellectual, moral, and religious society. The building materials can be procured from the Delaware on the canal.

The second board of commissioners, with power to erect the buildings, have procured plans for the same, and issued proposals for materials, labor, &c., and it is hoped that the institution will be ready for occupation in 1851. The commissioners are Captain Thomas Lavender, of Princeton, chairman, with Messrs. Stedman, of Princeton, and McClurg, of Trenton, his associates.

COLORED HOUSE OF REFUGE IN PHILADELPHIA.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to the Contributors to the House of Refuge:—

The Board of Managers of the House of Refuge respectfully report: That, notwithstanding some unlooked-for causes of delay, the building committee of the department for colored children have brought their labors nearly to a close. The buildings whose erection was authorized by the board, excepting the two sheds for the gymnastic exercises of the boys, are now, with some trifling exceptions, finished. Nothing essential to the health of the inmates or the discipline of the institution is wanting to complete them.

Deeming it their duty to put this department of the institution in operation at the earliest period which, with due regard to the interests of all parties concerned, could be named, the board fixed upon the 29th day of December, ultimo, (1849,) for opening it for the reception of inmates. On the 31st ultimo, an eloquent address, commemorative of the event, was delivered to a large assemblage of the friends of the institution by the Hon. William D. Kelley.

By reference to the report of the building committee, it will be perceived that the cost of these buildings has considerably exceeded the original estimate. This is to be accounted for, partly by the use of materials more durable than those upon which the architect based his estimate, partly by the introduction of improvements suggested as the work progressed, and which the interests of the institution seemed to demand; and in no trifling degree by the heavy expenditure for grading the lot, for paving and curbing the adjacent street, and for laying water pipes therein.

The committee appointed by a meeting of citizens friendly to the erection of a House of Refuge for colored children to solicit contributions from their fellow-citizens in aid of that object, have not yet closed their labors. The total amount of their collections is about $16,500, nearly the whole of which sum has been paid into the hands of the treasurer of this institution.

While, as in duty bound, the board present the fact that the amount collected by this committee falls far short of the sum ($25,000) predicated upon which these buildings were commenced, yet they feel it alike a pleasure and a duty to bear testimony to the untiring zeal and energy displayed by the committee in the prosecution of their labors.

To carry fully into operation the classification of the inmates of this department, contemplated by the board, there is still wanted a fireproof building, with rooms suited for the reception of such inmates as it is deemed expedient to confine for punishment for offences committed in the House, and for such as should, when admitted, be placed in probation until thought fit to mingle with the other inmates. The sum expended on the buildings now erected has heavily taxed the financial resources of the institution, and the board cannot, therefore, hope to see this important addition made, except by the liberality of their fellow-citizens.

The selection of officers for this department was made from a large number of applicants, and the board feel assured that they have secured the services of those eminently qualified to perform the arduous and responsible duties which they have assumed. The appointments made are as follows: —

Superintendent, Thomas W. Summers; assistant superintendent and teacher of boys' school, James H. M'Bride; door-keeper, George Birmingham; watchman, Emanuel H. Toland; matron, Anna M. McPhail; assistant matron and teacher of girls' school, Mary Howard; second assistant matron and nurse, Maria Smith; physician, Ellerslie Wallace, M. D.

The rules and regulations at present in operation for the government of the white department have been extended to the colored department, it being thought preferable to defer such changes and modifi-

cations as the peculiar circumstances of the inmates of this department may demand, until actual observation and experience have suggested them.

HOUSE OF REFUGE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The whole number of boys received in this institution from 1828 to 1849, inclusive, is 1794; of girls, 713; total, 2507. The average number received each year, both males and females, has been 114. The escapes have been few; the cases of sickness few; the deaths few; the progress of improvement in common school instruction as good, at least, as the average in common schools; the division of time substantially the same as in the New York House of Refuge, which is the Parent Institution; the earnings of the boys in the workshops about one fourth the expense of their support; the reformatory process, before and after apprenticeship, equal to the expectations of the most sanguine friends; the Annual Reports, from year to year, for many years, containing numerous letters from the masters and mistresses of apprenticed boys and girls, showing their good behavior and prospects of happiness and usefulness in the world. About 2000 have been apprenticed. This institution, as well as that in New York, illustrates the remark, in substance, of Dewitt Clinton, that *this is the best Penitentiary system ever devised by the wit of man.*

HOUSE OF REFUGE IN BALTIMORE.

The city of Baltimore has given a donation, amounting to $10,000, and the citizens $30,000 or more, to establish a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents. A large committee has been appointed, who have advertised, and offered a reward of $500 for the best plan of building, and selected a site. To see this site, the observer goes out on the Frederic road, about two miles from Baltimore, and, after crossing a small river, leaves the road, and follows the river about eighty rods, and then winds in a semicircular path to the left, to a granite quarry of fine building material, which is near the north line of the fifty-five acres purchased for the House of Refuge. Immediately after passing the quarry, there comes down, through the woods, a bounding brook of pure water; following this brook, in the woods, among the rocks, up the hill southerly, he finds a waterfall of twelve or fifteen feet, and near the head of this fall, on the west side of the brook, a mineral spring in a

natural rock basin, strongly impregnated with iron, as the deposit shows, and yet so pure as to be not unpleasant to the taste; leaving this, and winding in a semicircular foot-path through the woods, up the hill in a south-easterly direction, the woods open on a piece of clear table land, containing about five acres, which is the summit of the hill. About three acres of the summit are flat, or nearly so, ready to receive the building; a leaf on the west and north, several rods in width, slopes, at an angle of twenty or thirty degrees, to the grove, which consists first of a row of tall cedar-trees, of beautiful conical form, then a thick old growth of oak, chestnut, and hickory-trees, on a bed of laurel. Returning to the summit of the hill, the delighted observer overlooks Baltimore, with its shot-tower, monuments, churches, and cathedral, and beyond, the Chesapeake Bay and shipping. The Lord be praised for such a site, already made and secured to the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, in the city of Baltimore.

HOUSE OF REFUGE IN CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Description.

The grounds connected with the House of Refuge are pleasantly situated between the Colerain Turnpike and the Miami Canal, about three quarters of a mile north of the present corporation line.

They were purchased from Joseph R. Riddle, for the sum of $7,896.

There are 430,000 feet (nearly ten acres) in the whole tract; 260,000 of which are enclosed with a wall seventeen feet high, and averaging two and a half feet thick. The remaining 170,000 feet, lying between the turnpike and the walls, will be ornamented with trees, shrubbery, &c., and used as pleasure grounds.

The dimensions of the buildings are as follows, viz.: The front, facing the road, is two hundred and seventy-six feet long, fifty-seven and a half feet wide, and four stories high above the basement. The centre building is eighty-four and two thirds feet long. The three lower stories are appropriated for the use of directors, superintendent, matron, and others in charge of the institution. The fourth story is to be used as an Infirmary.

Joined to the main building are the two wings, each ninety-five and two thirds feet long, in which are one hundred and eight dormitories for boys, and seventy-two for girls.

The buildings are of limestone, obtained from the adjacent hills. The coping to the walls, caps, and sills to windows, &c., are of Dayton stone.

The front is ornamented with a beautiful portico, of marble, obtained fourteen miles below Madison, on the Ohio River.

In the rear of the centre building, and connected with it by a gallery twenty-five feet long, is a back building, one hundred and fourteen feet long, fifty-six feet wide, and two stories high. The second story contains two school-rooms, each fifty feet by twenty-five, and a chapel fifty-eight by fifty-two. The lower story is designed for dining-rooms for the boys and girls, kitchen, store-rooms, &c.

Still in the rear is a one story building, forty feet long, used as a boys' bathing-room, and room for washing clothes.

There are in all over two hundred and fifty rooms, including the dormitories. All the rooms are to be warmed by steam. There is to be a boiler outside the boys' bathing-room, of sufficient capacity to do all the cooking, washing, heating water, and also to generate steam to warm the whole building completely throughout.

A large drain passes under ground from the canal to Mill Creek, into which all the filth and offal is to be thrown, and forced away by a constant stream of water from the canal.

Large cisterns, receiving water from the slated roofs, will afford an abundant supply of wholesome water for the whole establishment.

The rooms are to be lighted with gas manufactured on the premises.

The entire cost of the buildings and fixtures will be about $150,000.

The plan of the buildings was drawn by the late Henry Walter, and the whole superintendence was conducted by him until his death, which occurred on the 1st of July, 1849. The building was then one story high above the basement. After Mr. Walter's decease, Mr. Osgood Fifield was appointed superintendent. He has finished the buildings in accordance with the original plan. Methods for warming the house, cooking by steam, lighting, &c., were proposed by him, and adopted by the city council. The premises were ready for occupation September 1, 1850.

Much credit is due to Mr. Clark Williams, a member of the city council, and others, for the interest they have manifested in this matter, and it is fondly hoped the institution will realize all the benefits to the community which its warmest friends have anticipated. — *From First Report.*

In reviewing these reports concerning Houses of Refuge, we see that this great and important subject, which had such a deep hold on the mind of our late lamented president, as led him to devote $72,500 to the State Farm School at Westboro', Massachusetts, and $10,000 to the Farm School on Thompson's Island, in Boston Harbor, is taking similar hold on the minds of his countrymen, and leads to the delightful expectation, that this great family of free and independent states will have, in a few years, as many State Farms, Farm Schools, and Houses of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, as it has free and independent states; that in this thing the United States will become an example to all nations. Then shall the name of Theodore Lyman be held in affectionate remembrance among men, because he searched out the cause which so few had previously understood, and devoted so large a portion of his estate to its advancement.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF FIVE HOUSES OF REFUGE, IN 1850.

Locality.	No. at the commencement of the year.	Number at the close of the year.	Average number.	Number received during the year.	Apprenticed.	Returned to friends.	Remanded, because of age or as improper subjects.	Removed on habeas corpus.	Discharged on expiration of sentence.	Died.	Escaped.	Removed by court.	Payments.	Receipts.	Received for labor of boys.	Received from legislatures.	Paid for provisions.	Salaries.	Clothing.	Fuel and light.	Furniture, beds, and bedding.
State Reform School at Westboro', Mass.,..	23	310	166	311	7	2	9	2	2	1	3	5	29,157	*i* 29,157	1,598	*b* 25,000	4,001	5,292	1,614	1,486	1,792
House of Reformation at South Boston,.....	61	59	60	30	23								*h*								
House of Refuge in New York city,.....	355	338	346	303	251					*c* 9	6		*d* 25,479	*e* 25,479	7,978	*g* 8,000	*f* 9,431	5,902	2,889	1,688	1,074
House of Refuge in Rochester, N. Y.,.....	*a* 27												*b* 60,000	60,000		60,000					
House of Refuge, Philadelphia, for whites,.	199	234	217	198	95	32	34			1			*j* 94,613	94,613	6,097	13,000					
Total,.....	665	941	789	842	376	34	43	2	2	11	9	5	209,249	209,249	15,673	106,000	13,432	11,194	4,503	3,174	2,866

a This was the number October 29, 1849. *b* And this is the amount appropriated by the State for buildings and expenses.

c Three of these from cholera, of which there were nearly two hundred indubitable cases.

d Including balance due the treasurer.

e Including balance from last year's account.

f For buildings and repairs, $1,630; and the remainderof the $25,479, not included under the specifications in this line, for incidentals.

g Received from the corporation of the city of New York from excise fund, $4,000; from theatre and circus licenses, $3,317; from Board of Education, $1,821.

h The accounts of this house are not kept separate from those of the House of Industry.

i Including besides the specifications here named, $2,558 carried to new account.

j Of this sum $43,500 were paid for temporary loans, and $29,745 for new buildings for colored children, and $3,700 carried to new account.

PART IV.

WHAT CAN BE DONE FOR DISCHARGED CONVICTS?

(Communicated by the Secretary.)

The question is, What is the best mode of treating convicts, on their discharge from Prison?

We may be assisted in answering this question by considering the manner in which they have been treated during their confinement.

If they have been neglected; left to themselves; associated, by day and by night, with each other; without water for cleansing; without a *change* of clothing, or without one suit of decent clothing; without bed or bedding; with their beards unshaved; with their persons filthy, and covered with vermin, (as has formerly been the case,)—whatever may be their necessities, the revolt of human feeling is such at first sight, after their discharge, that it leads practically to the doing of nothing for them, however wrong it may be.

If, on the contrary, they have been treated with humanity; separated from each other by night, and carefully watched, to prevent evil communication; brought regularly, morning and evening, into the sanctuary of God, and made objects of affection and interest in prayer; if the Bible has been read to them; if they have been furnished with the Bible in their cells, and had time and light to read it, in a Prison so kept that they could do this without disturbance; if they have had regular employment, under careful supervision, so that it could be seen whether their work was done, and well done, during the hours of labor, every day in the week; if they have had time for recreation and exercise, daily, so that their bodily health is good on their discharge; if their diseases have been healed; if they have formed habits of cleanliness, extending to their persons, practices, and clothes, and especially if they have acquired such a degree of skill in some manual occupation, and such habits of industry, as may enable them to support themselves after discharge; if the Sabbath has been observed as holy time, and the chaplain and the Sabbath school teacher have been found at their posts of usefulness, in

the chapel, at all seasons, and in all weather, carefully and affectionately bringing the Word of God, which is the sword of the Spirit, to bear upon their hearts and consciences; and, above all, if it has pleased God to acknowledge and bless their humane and Christian efforts for the benefit of convicts while they are in Prison, and pour out his Spirit upon them, — it is evident that the way is prepared for humane and Christian effort in their behalf on their discharge.

Should it be said that these preliminary remarks might have been important twenty years ago, but are superfluous since the reformation in Prisons, I reply, that, although most of our State Prisons are greatly altered and improved, and all our institutions for juvenile delinquents are worthy of admiration, and some of our county Prisons in Massachusetts, and especially in Connecticut, are worthy of imitation, as neat and orderly workhouses, it is still true that much remains to be attained, even in the best County Prisons and Penitentiaries. Many states in the Union have no houses of refuge or state farms for juvenile delinquents; and, as a general fact, in the United States, the reformation has not extended to County Prisons, and therefore we are not as well prepared to say what shall be done for discharged convicts, as we shall be when the reformation has progressed farther, and become uniform and universal.

For the first time in their lives, many convicts, after being committed to Prison, are shut up in the stillness of solitude several hours in each day; led to the hearing of the voice of prayer every morning and evening; to the necessity of patient and laborious occupation six days in seven; to unusual restraint on their passions and lusts; to a discipline in which authority and kindness are harmoniously blended; to the Sabbath, the sanctuary, the minister of Christ, the Sabbath school, and the Word of God. But, as "it is not by might, nor by power, but by the Spirit of the Lord," that man is fitted to live on earth, or in heaven, is it not a duty incumbent on us all to pray for prisoners? Is not the influence of God's Spirit in Prison the first great step preparatory to other and subsequent efforts for discharged convicts?

We come now to the consideration of the question, What shall be done for them on their discharge?

And in answering this question we shall be essentially aided by the consideration which has been given to their treatment while in Prison.

1st. The same humanity which has led to their proper treatment, in regard to clothing and food, while in Prison, will lead

to their discharge, not in rags, not in filth, not destitute of daily bread, or the means of procuring it.

Accordingly the laws of Massachusetts provide that every man discharged from the State Prison shall be furnished, at the expense of the state, with a decent suit of clothes, and with from three to five dollars in money. This law, or practice, does not extend to all the Prisons in the state, nor does it extend to all the State Prisons in the land, or to many of the County Prisons. Should it not extend to all?

2d. The same humanity and sense of Christian obligation to all men, which has led to the introduction and support of resident chaplains in Prison, will lead those chaplains to take an affectionate interest in prisoners, on or about the time of their discharge; to counsel them; to write letters of inquiry and friendship for them; to intercede for them; to recommend them, so far as they can do it with truth and discretion; to look out places of employment for them, if they have no home or friends; to watch over them, pray for them, and do every thing in their power for their usefulness, permanent support, and salvation. As all the principal Prisons in the United States have been provided, within twenty years, with resident chaplains, a class of men have been found and consecrated to this work, who have, probably, done more than any other equal number of our fellow-citizens for discharged convicts.

The laws of Massachusetts, within the last two years, have provided that the county commissioners shall be authorized to employ and suitably compensate religious teachers in County Prisons. This good law will extend to convicts, on their discharge from County Prisons, the guardian care of those chaplains who became acquainted with them while in Prison. Law and practice should correspond to this in all the County Prisons in the land.

3d. The same Christian spirit which induces Sabbath school teachers, at all seasons of the year, and in all weather, to be found side by side with prisoners in the Prison Sabbath school, induces Sabbath school teachers to encourage convicts, on their discharge, to come and see their teachers; that they may extend to them the hand and countenance of Christian love, and aid and assist them according to their discretion, experience, and knowledge, in the best manner to gain an honest livelihood, and become a blessing to the world; and leads the teachers to inquire into the condition and prospects of all convicts discharged. No one thing, probably, among the many which have been done, has done so much for the benefit of discharged convicts as the Prison Sabbath school. It was

the first thing, in its operation, which seemed to break down the wall of adamant between discharged convicts and the society and sympathy of good citizens. Practically, therefore, it is of great importance, if we would raise up and qualify men to aid and assist discharged convicts in regaining character and usefulness, to encourage a few discreet men, in every place where there is a Prison, to take hold and hold on to the Prison Sabbath school. This is of great importance to discharged convicts in every city and in every county in the United States.

The French commissioners, De Beaumont and De Tocqueville, when they visited the State Prison at Charlestown on the Sabbath, and saw Hon. Samuel Hubbard, with other friends, take his seat by the side of his class, on the same bench, in the Prison Sabbath school, said, "You can do this in the United States, but we cannot do it in France."

It may be added, that it is seldom known to be done, up to the present day, even in England, and scarcely in a single instance in Scotland.

Let us hold on, then, to what we have attained in the United States — the Prison Sabbath school; not only for the benefit of discharged convicts at home, but as an example to all nations, as one of the best means of extending the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ, in all its healthful and saving influence, to prisoners while they are in Prison and after their discharge.

4. The good practical common sense, habits of industry, and self-support of our fellow-citizens has led them to consider it fundamentally important that our Prisons should be made, as far as possible, and as soon as possible, self-supporting institutions; and this has led to the introduction of just those kinds of employment and occupation which are common and useful in society; and this has had, and must continue to have, an important bearing upon the question, What shall be done for discharged convicts? One contractor in the Prison at Charlestown testified, before a committee of the legislature, that he had employed not less than 50 discharged convicts, in his business, during the last 20 years; and that he had seldom had occasion to dismiss one for unfaithfulness. He employed men out of Prison who had been employed by him in Prison. This was the origin of the proceeding, and it enabled him to do it with sound discretion and satisfactory results. The same thing is the origin of similar efforts for the benefit of discharged convicts, wherever the ordinary and useful occupations, which men pursue in the world at large, are introduced

in Prison. Hence the benefit of employment in Prison, not only to render the Prison self-supporting, but reformatory. To secure these important ends, employment must be considered fundamentally important in Prison; scarcely less so than the Bible, the Sabbath, the Sabbath school, or the minister of Christ. It is so considered generally in State Prisons. It is so considered in nearly all the County Prisons in Connecticut; and it is so considered in some of the County Prisons in Massachusetts. But, alas for the County Prisons in the other New England States, those in the states of New York and New Jersey, and, with the exception of two or three in Pennsylvania, for all the County Prisons in the United States! Taking the whole country, it is probably within the truth to say, that not one County Prison in twenty is furnished with simple, systematic, and regular employment for its inmates; and yet, as illustrated in Connecticut, in about 8 or 10 of its County Prisons, out of 10 or 12, the whole number are neat and orderly workhouses. And this has an important bearing, not only on what the Prison should be while the convicts remain in Prison, but on their prospects of reformation and self-support after their discharge. This brings to view an important practical matter in regard to public morals, and permanent good in the city of Boston, to wit; the New Jail is being built on a plan most favorable, in all respects, to the *employment* of prisoners, at some simple, useful, and productive branch of common industry. And yet if the question were asked of the jailers who have had charge of the old Leverett Street Jail in Boston from the beginning, they would probably tell you that they doubt whether it can ever be done to much advantage in Boston. But if the question were asked of those Prison keepers who have seen it done, who have done it themselves, in Prisons constructed on a plan similar to that of the new Prison in Boston, they would say it will be easier to do it than not to do it. It will be not only easier, but more advantageous, so far as the labor of supervision and safe keeping are concerned. They would tell you that they have tried the experiment, and found it not difficult, but successful; that the prisoners can be kept more easily and better, employed than unemployed. It does not require the same number of keepers, nor the same expense for guards, where there is employment, as it does where there is none. It is the easiest way to secure safe keeping, good conduct, and improvement. Let it be considered, then, fundamentally important, not only in regard to the new Prison in Boston, but in regard to all Prisons, to see that they be furnished with simple, regular, and productive

employment. It will be as useful to the convict in Prison as after his discharge.

Let us not cease from our labors, till these United States shall illustrate, in all classes of its Prisons, the value of those which are neat, orderly, quiet, and self-supporting workshops — as Howard used to call them, "bettering houses." It is an important mode of wisely preparing to solve, in a safe and useful manner, the difficult question, What shall be done with discharged convicts?

It may be said these are all plain and legitimate results from our own experience, as far as we have gone, in our improvements in Prison discipline. But is there nothing more, nothing extraneous and independent, which can be done for discharged convicts?

One other thing has been done, in Massachusetts, within a few years, which so far works well: *i. e.*, provision has been made by law for the support of an agent, whose duty it shall be to become acquainted with convicts before their discharge; ascertain their designs, wishes, and wants; find employment for them if no friend among their other acquaintance is ready to aid and assist them; see that they go immediately and safely to places of employment when found; exercise a more watchful supervision over them, and take a more paternal interest (than any one else) in their future welfare. This is a good thing. It has worked well. It reaches a class of cases not reached by the other means which have been named. It is approved, if not yet imitated; and similar laws will, no doubt be passed in other states for the benefit of discharged convicts.

Other laws have been passed, not only in Massachusetts, but in New York and Pennsylvania, providing that the *juvenile part* of our Prison population, who have been committed to Houses of Refuge, shall be discharged from the immediate care and custody of these institutions, not by being set at liberty, but by being apprenticed; by giving the directors of these institutions the same power as guardians and parents exercise over the children and youth under their care. About four hundred a year are, and have been for many years, apprenticed from the Houses of Refuge in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. From the House of Refuge in New York alone, since November, 1824, when it consisted of 11 boys, in a private house, under the care of Joseph Curtis, more than 3000 have been apprenticed. A large proportion of them have done well; and they now return on the Sabbath frequently to that house, being men and women fully grown, husbands and wives, with their chil-

dren, to acknowledge *that* as the place of their redemption from crime, infamy, and Prison.

Still another plan has been contemplated, for the benefit of discharged convicts; *i. e.*, asylums for them, where they might be assembled, cared for, supplied with work, and assisted for a time in establishing character. But this, so far as *men* are concerned, has been found so liable to objections, as not yet to take effect. And perhaps it never will.

Something of this kind has been successfully done for women, particularly for young women, in Boston, and in the city of New York; also in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Edinburgh.

On the whole, in one form and another, we seem to be working out the answer to the question, What shall be done for discharged convicts?

PART V.

ADEQUATE PROVISION NOT YET MADE FOR THE INSANE POOR IN THE UNITED STATES.

WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE FOR THEIR RELIEF?

In Maine, the trustees of the Insane Hospital say, in their report for 1848–9, (page 9,) —

"The increasing demand for hospital privileges, and the painful impossibility, with only the existing rooms, of making the requisite classification in the female department, constrain us urgently to present the necessity for the north wing. . . . The whole expense for such a building, completed for use, will be $30,000. Before it can be completed, the call for it will be pressing and loud. This erection we feel called upon to urge, under a full conviction of its necessity."

The medical superintendent of the Maine Insane Hospital, Dr. Bates, says, in his report dated 31st of March, 1850, (page 39,) —

"Last year the officers of the institution advised the erection of an additional wing for the accommodation of female patients. The governor approved the action in his annual message; but it did not meet the concurrence of the legislature. The statements then made have become more urgent by a year's delay. The necessity then

spoken of is even now being realized. Several times within the year we have had sixty female inmates, and only fifty-two rooms in the female wing. The surplus have no proper accommodation, unless they are proper subjects for the detached building, called the Cottage. This is an edifice prepared for the most noisy and violent class, which requires the constant presence of two persons for the care of it. This building and class are entirely improper for those who are quiet and cleanly. The longer we have to use this building, the more will we regret it, as it is much less comfortable than would be afforded by a new wing."

In New Hampshire. — The board of visitors of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane say, in their report for June, 1849, (page 5,) —

"The rooms are all filled, and, without an enlargement of the buildings, no more patients can be received, until some of those now under treatment are discharged. The visitors concur, therefore, with the superintendent and board of trustees, in renewing the recommendation of their predecessors, that an appropriation be made for such additional accommodations as are required to meet the just claims of those of our insane, who are now denied admittance to the institution."

The trustees of the same institution say, (page 7,) —

"The number of patients at present in the Asylum is 117 — a greater number than has ever before been in the institution at any one time. These are from different sections of the state; and although their numbers may perhaps appear large, yet there is good reason to believe that but a small portion of the insane within the limits of our state have ever yet been inmates of this or any other Insane Asylum. Indeed, we have little doubt that, were measures taken to ascertain with certainty the number and condition of this unfortunate class of our people, facts would be elicited, not only surprising, but startling, to any person whose attention has not been particularly directed to this subject."

In accordance with the above recommendation, the legislature appropriated $15,000 for an additional wing; and the trustees proceeded to the erection of the same, which is now nearly completed. When completed, the trustees say it will have cost, with the appendages, $14,000, and "will add greatly to the comfort and convenience of those now in the institution."

In Vermont. — The trustees of the Vermont Asylum for the Insane, in their report for 1849, say, —

"The institution is now reasonably filled with inmates, and it is quite questionable whether the number can be wisely much increased. Persons out of the state, desirous of placing friends in the Asylum, would do well to make previous application to the superintendent, or one of the trustees."

In Massachusetts. — The committee on charitable institutions, in Senate Document No. 75, say, —

"That, during the session of 1848, several petitions were received from different parts of the commonwealth, asking further accommodation for the insane; one in particular, from the county of Berkshire, was signed by citizens of every town in the county; and an order from the House instructed the committee on public charitable institutions (to whom the petitions had been referred) to consider this subject, and report what action was necessary by the legislature. The committee, in order to be correctly advised on the matter thus submitted, was, at their request, met by the trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital, and other gentlemen conversant with, and interested in, this subject, all of whom united in the conclusion, that further Hospital accommodation was necessary, and that no expedient enlargement of the State Lunatic Hospital could be sufficient to meet the wants of the community. In this opinion they were supported by Dr. Woodward, late superintendent of that institution, who, in a long and argumentative communication of the 28th of February, 1848, said, among other things, 'that if, by the addition of 50 or 100 more rooms, all the insane could be accommodated, I should think it would be best to add those rooms to the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, rather than build a new one; but it will not. There must be three or four hundred now in Almshouses, Jails, and other receptacles, hardly cared for, and rarely, if ever, cured.' He further says, 'In my opinion, as before intimated, the Hospital at Worcester is quite too large for a curable class of patients only. I think it will not be expedient to remove incurables from that institution, with the expectation of filling it with curables.' And also, 'The county of Worcester furnishes by far the greatest proportion of recent cases, in that Hospital, where they may be so easily placed, so easily visited, and so readily heard from.' With such and other evidence to show that Houses of Correction, Jails, and Almshouses, could not be arranged for the cure of this unfortunate class of citizens, the committee felt compelled to report the expediency of a joint committee, to sit during the recess, to consider and report on the subject at the next session. This expedient was adopted by the legislature of last year with great unanimity, and the committee thus appointed have submitted their report, which, in the opinion of the present committee, (if any confidence is to be placed therein,) presents, in a clear, forcible, and convincing manner, the necessity for the erection of a second Hospital." (See pages 12 to 18 inclusive.)

The committee reported a bill in favor of building a second State Lunatic Hospital in Massachusetts, which passed the House of Representatives without a dissenting voice. It was lost in the Senate by one vote only; and an honorable member of the Senate, who voted against it, did so, not because he was opposed to the provisions of the bill, and necessity of the measure, but because he was opposed to borrowing money to do it, saying, at the same time, that he would vote to raise the money, to build a second State Lunatic Hospital, by direct tax.

The reasons given by the joint committee for erecting another Insane Hospital are as follows: —

"First. Our existing Asylums are insufficient to meet the wants of the state.

"In the sixth annual report of the trustees of the Asylum at Worcester, in the year 1838, they say, 'During this year we have been obliged to shut our doors upon not less than ninety of our afflicted fellow-beings, in whose behalf application has been here made for admission.' The superintendent, Dr. Woodward, adds, that, 'in the course of the year, a number of patients have been discharged for the want of room.'

"In the seventh report, in the year 1839, the superintendent says, that 'the Hospital has been full at all times, and that they had been obliged to reject, for want of suitable accommodations, one hundred and fifteen applications made at the Hospital.'

"In the tenth report, in the year 1842, the trustees state, that 'they were obliged to reject a multitude of applications for admission;' and that, 'during the year, one hundred and eighty-nine persons had been deprived of the benefit of the Hospital, for want of room.'

"In the fourteenth report, in the year 1846, after the last enlargement of the Hospital, the superintendent states, that 'the Hospital has been crowded all the time for the last year, and that their average number of patients had been eight more than they had sufficient accommodations for;' and he says, 'to accommodate the overplus of patients, they had been compelled to place two beds in one room, or, where no two were sufficiently calm to admit of this, they had made up temporary beds in the halls.'

"In the fifteenth report, in the year 1847, the superintendent states that 'the Hospital has been in a crowded condition every day during the year, and that it has never been more so.' 'The year,' he says, 'closes with three hundred and ninety-six patients.' He adds, 'From the commencement of the operations of the Hospital, its numbers have been gradually increasing, and, as fast as its accommodations have been enlarged, they have been sought for and taken up by the unfortunate insane.' These facts show that our State Asylum (together with the other Hospitals in the state) is entirely insufficient for the wants of the community; and that no provision is made for six hundred of our lunatics.

"If we go beyond the limits of Massachusetts, we shall find the case far worse. While this state has provided for nearly two thirds of her insane, less than one quarter of the lunatics of the United States have yet been provided with hospital accommodations. There are, in the whole country, about thirty institutions for the insane. Fifteen of them are state institutions. These are in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, (two,) South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana. Five of them are corporate institutions, in connection with general hospitals; five others have been established by the liberal benefactions of individuals; and several others are private Asylums.

Illinois, Louisiana, and Missouri are now erecting, or have just completed, State Asylums. The legislature of Tennessee has made a liberal appropriation for a second state institution.

"These thirty institutions can accommodate less than seven thousand lunatics.

"The number of lunatics in the United States is not ascertained. It has been estimated by some at fifteen thousand; by others, at twenty thousand. Those estimates are, doubtless, much below the truth. In Massachusetts, with a population of seven hundred and thirty-seven thousand six hundred and ninety-nine, according to the census of 1840, there are fifteen hundred and twelve. If all the states, with a population of seventeen million sixty-nine thousand four hundred and fifty-three, have a proportionate number, there are now in our country thirty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy lunatics. It will probably be within the bounds of truth to fix the estimate at thirty thousand. About seven thousand, or less than one quarter of the lunatics of the United States, according to these data, are provided for.

"Second. Another reason for recommending the erection of a new Hospital is based upon the efficacy of hospital treatment.

"Only a few years since, and before Hospitals for the insane were opened, it was the common sentiment of the great mass of the sane community that insanity is an affection of the mind, and not a disease of the body; and that it is produced by a direct visitation of Heaven, instead of being the consequence of physical disease, or of some departure from the organic laws to which our nature is subject. It was the common belief, also, that the victims of this visitation of Heaven must suffer its unknown agonies till removed by omnipotent power. So recently as the year 1815, Mr. Bakewell mentions the instance of a parent who insisted that no means of recovery should be used for her son, who was in a state of frenzy; for she averred it was an evil spirit that troubled him, and, until the Lord was pleased to take it off, she was quite sure that nothing any man could do would be useful to him.

"The practice and experience of the last twenty years in Lunatic Asylums have exploded these antiquated and erroneous views, and demonstrated that insanity is a curable disease, and that, of recent cases, under judicious hospital treatment, as large a proportion of recoveries will take place as of any other acute disease of equal severity. It is proved, also, that, if the remedies are applied seasonably, no disease, equally severe, can be treated with greater success. It is now a settled truth, that insanity is a physical disease, and has its origin in natural causes; being induced, usually, by a violation of some of the organic laws upon which mental functions depend; and that these causes are not peculiarly mysterious, but are capable of being searched out and understood, like the causes which lead to other diseases; and also, that the means have been graciously afforded us of effecting a cure in a greater proportion of cases of insanity than of fevers.

"A few facts, attesting the efficacy of hospital treatment, may be presented. In the Fourth Report of the superintendent of the Worcester Hospital, in the year 1836, he states, that 'of one hundred and sixty-

one cases that were admitted into the Hospital during the first year of insanity, one hundred and forty-three recovered, or are curable; eighteen only failed of a cure; of these, ten died, and six were removed before they had had sufficient trial of remedies.' He states, also, that 'of the patients discharged as recovered, during four years, eight only relapsed, as far as heard from; and that relapses from recoveries of insanity are not more frequent than from other acute diseases.' In his tenth report, in the year 1842, he says, 'Of six hundred and ninety-nine cases committed to the Hospital during the first year of their insanity, six hundred and twenty-two have recovered, or are considered curable;' and 'of five hundred whose insanity had been of from one to five years' duration, two hundred and thirty-seven have recovered, or are considered curable.' In his seventh report, he says that, 'of four hundred and eighteen cases received before their insanity had continued one year, three hundred and seventy recovered, and only forty-eight failed to recover.' Again: the reports of the Hospital at Worcester show that, in fourteen years, closing with the year 1847, 'of two thousand four hundred and twenty-nine patients, one thousand two hundred and ninety-seven recovered.' This includes recent and old cases, and is fifty-three and a half per cent. Two hundred and forty-two of the whole number died, which is ten per cent. Three hundred and eighty-four were discharged improved, which is fifteen and a half per cent. Of old cases, (that is, cases of persons who had been insane for several years,) three hundred were discharged cured, which is twenty-one and a half per cent. The percentage of recent cases recovered, during these fourteen years, is eighty-six.

"In other states, similar results are presented. The trustees of the Vermont Asylum at Brattleboro', in their annual report for the year 1839, state that, 'of recent cases discharged, the percentage of recoveries is about ninety-one per cent.; and, of chronic cases, thirty-one per cent.' They make the important remark, that 'persons who are interested for those that are afflicted with insanity, should endeavor to have them removed to a public Asylum as soon as convenient after the attack of the disease.'

"The superintendent of the New York State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, in his fourth report, for the year 1846, says, 'It is a well-authenticated fact, that, of recent cases, under the treatment of the best regulated Asylums, eighty, sometimes ninety, patients in a hundred, are restored; and that even those who have been long neglected, and cruelly misused, are not in a hopeless state.' In his fifth report, for 1847, he says, that 'of one thousand one hundred and thirty-seven patients discharged, in five years, from the Asylum, (including recent and old cases,) six hundred and forty were recovered; two hundred and sixty-nine were improved; one hundred and fourteen died, and one hundred and fourteen were unimproved.'

"Dr. Kirkbride, the superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, in his report for the year 1847, states, that 'of nine hundred and eighty-eight patients discharged, or died, five hundred and thirteen were cured; eighty-eight were much improved; one hundred

and thirty-six were improved; one hundred and thirty-eight were stationary; and one hundred and thirteen died.'

"At the McLean Asylum, in Somerville, the proportion of recoveries, of recent cases, is eighty-six and one half per cent.; and the trustees say, in one of their reports, that 'of the recent cases of insanity, excluding deaths and patients prematurely removed, the whole have recovered.' A multitude of other similar facts might be presented. These are sufficient to show that, such is the efficacy of hospital treatment, nearly all insane persons, enjoying the benefit of this treatment seasonably, are recovered. Should Massachusetts, the pioneer in this beneficent work, hesitate a moment to make ample and speedy provision for the recovery of all her lunatics?

"Third. Another reason for recommending the erection of a new Hospital is based upon the benefit derived from Asylums in the improved condition and comfort of many of the incurably insane. The superintendent of our Hospital at Worcester states, that, of this class of patients, 'the condition of a large proportion is greatly improved. The furious and violent become quiet and docile; the filthy and degraded become cleanly and respectful; and in all respects they exhibit great improvement and decided benefit.' Of two hundred and thirty patients, sent to the Hospital furiously mad, and dangerous to go at large, he says, 'two hundred and twenty (all but ten) now sit at the table at their meals, use knives, forks, and crockery, like other boarders, and generally conduct themselves with decorum and propriety.' And he adds, that 'many of these individuals engage in labor, and unite in amusement; thus occupying their time profitably and pleasantly.'

"Now, if such results flow from hospital treatment of the insane, whether of the curable or incurable, we believe the commonwealth should not be satisfied till suitable provision shall be made for all who may need an asylum for the cure of insanity, or for the custody and comfort of the incurable. The time has arrived when the strong appeal to the public sympathy, justice, and humanity of that portion of our fellow-citizens afflicted with lunacy, should meet such a response from the representatives of the people, in General Court assembled, as may furnish retreats which will never be so crowded that a single individual need be rejected for want of room. It is the spirit of the principles of Christianity that founds and fosters institutions for the relief and recovery of the diseased and disconsolate; and this spirit should be developed in the discharge of our public as well as our private duties.

* * * *

"After careful and deliberate consideration of the present condition and capacity of this Hospital, (*i. e.* the State Hospital at Worcester,) and of the obstacles to its enlargement; and, in view of the fact, that the number it can now accommodate is (in the judgment of the committee) as large as should be congregated in one institution, we are unanimously of the opinion that it is not expedient to enlarge the Hospital at Worcester, except so far as before proposed for the accommodation of the furiously insane.

"Having formed this opinion, the attention of the committee was turned to the Jails of the several counties in the commonwealth, which were visited, and carefully examined. They were found, with some exceptions, to be in a clean and comfortable condition. In several of them, the apartments are not well ventilated; in others, the rooms are too small; and others are badly located. As a whole, the Jails are strong and safe, for the confinement of criminals, and for the detention of persons charged with crime. But no provision can be made in either of them suited to the wants of persons afflicted with insanity. Hence, the results deduced from ascertaining the number of the insane in the commonwealth, and from examining its Hospitals and Jails, may be stated in four particulars: 1st. Satisfactory provision is made at Ipswich, Lechmere Point, Somerville, South Boston, and Worcester, for the accommodation of eight hundred and fifty-three patients; the precise number in these Asylums when visited. 2d. No suitable provision can be made for the insane in the County Jails. 3d. About sixty patients are accommodated at private Asylums. 4th. Six hundred of the fifteen hundred and twelve insane persons, now in Massachusetts, are unprovided for, in public or private Asylums devoted to their interests. Thus we are brought directly and intelligently to the main question submitted to the committee by the order of the legislature, to wit: Is another State Hospital for the Insane needed in Massachusetts? On this question the committee have no hesitation. In their judgment, another Hospital is imperiously required to meet the pressing demands of the commonwealth.

* * * *

"In conclusion, the committee unanimously recommend that a new Insane Asylum, for the state, be erected, in such section of the commonwealth as the legislature shall elect; that it be of sufficient capacity to accommodate at least two hundred and fifty patients and their attendants; that it be constructed upon the plan of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton; that the necessary appropriations be made; and that commissioners be appointed, and clothed with necessary and competent powers, to select the site, purchase the land, erect the buildings, provide the equipments, and complete the work of preparing the Asylum for the reception of patients."

Signed by Orin Fowler, Levi Taylor, Charles Edward Cook, Nathaniel Wood, Henry L. Dawes, George S. Boutwell, Alexander Kenrick. Boston, January 15, 1849.

New York. — The resident physician of the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, in the East River, near the city of New York, (Dr. Ranney,) says, in his last report, dated January 1, 1850, page 26, —

"With 500 patients, and our present population, the numbers will by ordinary increase soon amount to 1000, and larger accommodations will be required. This subject should be kept in view; and as the institution is not only a Hospital for the curing, as far as is possible, but an Asylum for the incurably insane, humanity, under such circum-

stances, dictates that all proper provision should be made to meet the exigency."

Pennsylvania. — The superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, near Philadelphia, (Dr. Kirkbride,) says in his report, dated 1st month, 1850, pages 12 and 13, —

"Numerous and somewhat costly as have been these additions, it is only proper to remark, that no one has ever been authorized, or commenced, till all that were in use were more than full; and no one has ever yet been finished, but that, almost from the first day it was occupied at all, every apartment in it was claimed and tenanted by fellow-beings, who were laboring under a kind of affliction that, bountifully as fortune may have previously smiled on them, and blessed as they may have been with happy homes and devoted friends, compelled them to look for relief to our walls, and to the resources which an enlightened benevolence has here provided."

And again he says, in the same report, —

"The progress that is now being made, in the State Hospital, at Harrisburg, and the important improvements which have been carried out, in the provision made for the insane poor of Philadelphia, give just grounds for the belief that, in less than two years from the present time, Pennsylvania, to whose benevolent citizens belongs the honor of providing the first American institution for the insane, will offer hospital accommodations of a high order for more than 1000 of her insane citizens."

Maryland. — The resident physician of the Maryland Hospital for the Insane, (Dr. Fonerden,) in the last report of that institution, dated January 8, 1850, says, page 14, —

"During the last year, there have been many applications for the admission of patients, from the counties and the city of Baltimore, for whom it was not possible to find accommodations; and at a time when there were 141 patients under care, it was necessary to decline receiving two private boarders also. Every effort has been made to obey the law of humanity, by extending the benefits of the institution to as many as possible. Large day-rooms have been converted into lodgings, and several spacious dormitories are thereby added to those previously in use, in which harmless patients are grouped together in as comfortable a manner as it has been in our power to devise.

"The want of more room has been felt in the wing appropriated to female patients. The principal floor on that wing is for quiet, private boarders. Nearly every room there, and all the rooms in the basement and in the second story of the same wing, together with the recently-finished apartments in the third story of the centre building, have, for many months, been occupied. In the west wing, which is that for the males, the basement and the second floor are now so full that it would not be proper to admit there another public patient. The few rooms

which are vacant are on the principal floor, and these are allotted to the private boarders.

"An important crisis, therefore, exists in the functions of the Hospital, which will, of course, receive your immediate attention. Whatever measures may be finally concluded upon, it is recommended that no step be taken towards enlarging our present buildings, or towards erecting new ones on a farm, if this alternative should be the choice of the legislature of the state, without a preliminary study of the minutest particulars of the internal structure and of the external appurtenances of the Asylums which have been lately constructed so scientifically in New Jersey, Rhode Island, and other states."

Virginia. — The medical superintendent of the Eastern Asylum in the city of Williamsburg, Virginia, (Dr. Gault,) says, in his report for 1849, —

"We have, during the last nine months, endeavored, as far as practicable, to give preference to those applicants whose minds had been disordered not more than twelve or eighteen months, over such as had been deranged many years; and it has also been our aim to favor the poor in preference to those whose pecuniary circumstances were good. Notwithstanding, however, our conviction as to the importance of such discrimination, and our efforts to comply with so valuable a regulation, we have been constrained to depart from it in numerous instances," &c.

"Amongst the letters of application received during the period whilst the Asylum has been crowded with inmates, some are interesting, as exhibiting the wants of the people in regard to proper provisions for their insane; others are worthy of particular notice, as showing the urgency of this need, and also to illustrate the difficulty, under these entreaties for admission, of carrying out the principle of giving preference to those patients for whose reception the application was prior in date. We proceed to transcribe a portion of several of these communications. The first is as follows: 'I most respectfully beg leave to call your attention to the case of A——, a lunatic, now confined in the Jail of this county for more than a year. The sheriff informed me, soon after the examination of A——, that he made application to your Asylum, and also to the one at Staunton, but, both being then full, he was informed that he would have to wait until a vacancy should occur. If there is a vacancy at present, please notify the sheriff of the fact. Poor A——'s situation is truly deplorable, and a knowledge of this fact is the only apology I can offer for the liberty I have taken to address you.'

"The following extracts are derived from letters written by an eminent philanthropist: 'I write under the influence of profound compassion for a suffering insane person, on the one hand, and a confidence in your kindness and humanity, on the other. I have just returned from a visit to the Jail in A——, where I found an insane prisoner committed and chained, on the ground of being dangerous to the public safety, and an unfit inmate in the dwelling of his mother. I heard from the jailer that you had already been written to, and had

declined receiving him, supposed on the ground of being already crowded with patients. I do hope that you can make room for this patient, believing that under your charge he will be essentially benefited, if not restored to citizenship. The jailer very earnestly desires his removal to a hospital. I think you will, if present circumstances permit, certainly receive him. Please write to me immediately your decision. * * * I received your communication the last evening, and thank you for the promptness with which you responded to my request. I am grieved that you *cannot*, by reason of the crowded condition of your hospital, receive the unfortunate patient referred to. He is suffering even more than when I first saw him; and so far as I can see, if allowed to remain where he is, he will become entirely incurable, and utterly wretched for life. So far as your decision is concerned, I am quite satisfied of its correctness, and I do not see that you can determine otherwise.'

* * * *

"Another correspondent writes as follows: 'I was requested by the sheriff of this county to write to you in a contingency which might happen in his temporary absence, and which has now occurred. He has been ordered to take a lunatic from this county to the Asylum at Staunton; but the superintendent there writes that he has no room at present, besides being burdened with new applications. He now wishes to know whether he can be received into your Asylum, and to request that you will be kind enough to answer this letter immediately, as the relations of the unfortunate young man are very urgent for prompt action, owing to the somewhat violent character of his melancholy. You will greatly oblige an extensive circle of friends by receiving this young man, *if possible.*'"

The medical superintendent of the Western Asylum of Virginia (Dr. Stribbling) says, in his report for 1849, page 31,—

"We find, on looking at the appropriation bills, since the session of 1840–41, that the sum appropriated 'for supporting lunatics in Jails and transportation' has ranged from one to seven thousand dollars; this, however, embraced the whole commonwealth, and by far the larger portion was probably expended for their maintenance in Jail."

Kentucky. — The superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum in Kentucky, Dr. Allen, says in his last report, dated Dec. 31, 1849, (page 21,)—

"In regard to our insane, culpable neglect may be justly charged upon us. For a number of years, some sort of provision has been made for their safe keeping and support; but, certainly, their peculiar wants, either as to comfort, or proper curative treatment, have not been met upon the principles practised in our other benevolent institutions. We are behind the age in this matter. In many of our own states, and in England especially, the government have not thought it beneath

their dignity to give attention to this subject. In the latter country, commissions, composed of distinguished men, and at large salaries, have been appointed to investigate the condition and wants of the insane; and their reports show the vigilance, intelligence, and benevolence with which they are discharging their interesting duties. Not so with us. The only source of interest here seems to be with those immediately connected with the management of the Asylum. They have urged, time and again, the claims of the insane; but if responded to at all by the authorities, not by meeting fully the demands of the case, but by partial allowances, inadequate to effect any general and permanent plan of accommodation; but to meet in part unavoidable emergencies.

"It is true, a second Lunatic Asylum has been commenced, in the southern portion of the state, which, if properly completed, will do much towards meeting the necessities of our insane. That that may come up to the requirements of such institutions, it should be munificently cherished; for I most cordially subscribe to the correctness of the following principle, which Dr. Bell, the highly intelligent medical superintendent of the McLane Lunatic Hospital, says he found every where acted upon in such hospitals in Europe. 'The principle is this — *that there is no such thing as a just and proper curative or ameliorating treatment of the insane in cheaply constructed or cheaply managed institutions; that the measure of expense should never be regarded in providing for the insane.* The mind of the tax-paying people must be trained to understand and to act upon the necessity of more than a high class of almshouse arrangements; and if it be worth while to have any institutions at all, it is worth while to have such as will accomplish all of care and of cure which is practicable.'

"Should this second Asylum be so completed, it would still by no mean supersede the necessity of at least making this one, *i. e.*, the Lunatic Asylum at Frankfort, Kentucky, in some measure to meet the purpose for which it is designed. Originally unalterably defective, of which we have spoken in detail in former reports, this institution can only be adapted to its uses by considerable addition. This addition you were pleased to commence upon a plan we proposed when first called to superintend it. To the completion of the plan, every effort since has been directed, and all means allowed expended; but, as you are aware, it is still unfinished, and but little has been gained. Until this completion, the house cannot be regarded as at all adapted to its ostensible design. If there is no design of abandoning this institution, as a Lunatic Asylum, the call for carrying on the proposed plan is imperative.

"There is no doubt, before many years, if not at present, two Asylums will not more than accommodate the insane. There are now in Kentucky about eight hundred lunatics, and, whenever provision of the right kind is made for them, at least five hundred of them will be placed in our hospitals, which will fill *both* to their utmost capacity.

"Eight or ten thousand dollars would probably be required to finish the improvements about this institution — a trifling sum comparatively, and probably the last which would be required, of any amount, for im-

provement. It would not be difficult to show that the recovery of a very few patients, secured by the great facility for curative treatment, gained by this outlay, who otherwise would have become permanently deranged, and perpetual beneficiaries upon public bounty, would more than save the amount required.

"Another important fact is, that the expenses of managing such an establishment as this are just as great as if it were complete in all its parts; while the amount of good accomplished in actual restorations performed, and comfort bestowed, is nothing like so great as if properly completed.

"If personal considerations will be allowed, I may remark, upon this occasion, that the duties devolving upon the managers of such an institution, and especially upon the superintendent, are of the most serious nature and responsibility; and among the few compensating circumstances connected with the office is a consciousness of having some efficient agency in restoring some from, and alleviating many under, the consequences of the most dreadful malady to which a human being is liable. The results have scarcely allowed us this consolation, and a conviction, from a personal knowledge, of what may be attained, in the treatment of insanity under proper circumstances; and these, such as there is no good reason that we should not enjoy, render the reflection the more painful, that an amount of good is not done commensurate with our own hopes, or perhaps the public expectation.

"While I would not over-estimate the benefits of hospital treatment for lunatics, nor too much encourage an enthusiasm in those most earnestly interested in their welfare, which may result in hurtful reaction, I hope the deficiencies in this institution, which we know have not been exaggerated, nor the benefits to result from their correction been overrated, will justify me in again advising further exertion to obtain from the legislature the sum necessary to carry on the plan to which we have so often alluded, and which has so slowly progressed."

Tennessee. — The medical superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum in Nashville, Tennessee, in the last biennial report of that institution, published October 1, 1849, says, —

"Applications are daily pouring in, but, in justice to those already under our supervision, others should not be admitted until provision is made for their accommodation. If immediate steps are not taken, many, who really need our assistance, will have to be sent back to their homes, or the Jails from which they have been brought, in consequence of our inability to provide for them. In conclusion, let me urge upon you the hasty completion of the new Asylum."

Louisiana. — The board of administrators of the Insane Asylum of Louisiana, in their report for 1849, (page 5,) say, —

"Since our last report to your honorable body, dated January 1, 1848, we have the satisfaction of being able to state that Asylum buildings, which were then reported as in progress of erection, have been completed.

"About the middle of November, 1848, the board proceeded to take the necessary measures for conveying to the Asylum all the insane persons then in the Charity Hospital at New Orleans; and the arrangements previously made to effect their removal, having been so ordered and conducted, that the whole of the insane patients, 85 in number, were embarked in a body, on the morning of the 21st of November, and arrived at the Asylum the next day, a distance of 160 miles, without the occurrence of a single accident of any kind.

"After the arrival and disposition of the patients at the Asylum, the board were soon convinced that the present buildings were insufficient, in extent, for their proper accommodation and treatment, and of the absolute necessity of further provision being made, by the erection of additional buildings for that purpose.

"The board were led to believe, that the patients to be accommodated at the Asylum would not, for some time, exceed the number stated," viz., 60, "and that the present buildings would be sufficient, until additional buildings could be provided.

"But immediately on opening the Asylum, we had numerous applications of patients from various parts of the state, which we continued to receive and admit, until such was the crowded state of the house, and the evils likely to result from its continuance, that, for the mere want of room, and the means to command it, we were driven to the painful necessity of refusing further admissions, until adequate provision should be made for their accommodation.

"We labor under a great disadvantage in not having sufficient room in the present building to set apart suitable accommodations for the reception of the more wealthy class of pay patients. There are many citizens of Louisiana, and the adjoining states, who are unfortunately afflicted with aberration of mind, and whose friends, for the purpose of having them in their neighborhood, are able and willing to pay liberally for their proper and comfortable accommodation at the Asylum; but not being provided with appropriate apartments, in the present building, for this class of patients, their friends are necessarily compelled to seek in the northern and eastern Asylums for the accommodation desired."

Ohio. — The superintendent of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum, Dr. Awl, in his last report, dated November 30, 1849, (page 42,) says, concerning himself, —

"And now that public sensibility has been fully awakened to the cause of the insane, and considerable information been disseminated, in respect to their proper management, it seems appropriate that he should reaffirm his conviction of the necessity of further accommodations for them in our state. Two additional institutions will probably be ultimately required, the first in the Miami Valley, perhaps, where population is most dense; the second one upon the Reserve. In both cases, the location should be central, and well selected."

The directors of the same Asylum say, (page 7,) —

"That they have more than once, heretofore, adverted to the coming

necessity of making further provision for the insane of the state, by the erection of two additional Asylums, one in the northern and the other in the southern part of the state. The undersigned believe that the time has now come, when the incipient steps should be taken towards the accomplishment of this object; at least so far as concerns the erection of one additional Asylum. The greater necessity seems to point to its location in the southern part of the state. It is understood that there are a large number of insane persons, confined in the hospital at Cincinnati, with accommodations necessarily unsuited to their condition, and the proper application of curative means. There are, at all times, pressing applications for the admission of more patients into the existing Asylum than its capacity will allow to be received.

"The erection of another Asylum, by lessening the pressure here, would enable the present Asylum to meet all the wants of the central and upper parts of the state, at least for a time. Should it be determined to erect another Asylum, several years must necessarily elapse before it can be completed. In view of these considerations, the undersigned respectfully suggest, that the present General Assembly pass a resolution appointing a commission, consisting of such number of persons as may be deemed expedient, with instructions to investigate the subject, and report to the General Assembly, at its next session, as to the necessity of an additional Asylum, and, if deemed necessary, as to its proper location; its proper dimensions, and probable cost; whether the necessary ground can be procured, upon reasonable terms, at the point recommended for its location; and such other information, touching the subject, as they might deem it expedient to communicate."

Thus, from the testimony exhibited, from witnesses of the highest character, and best qualified, from their official duties, to know the wants of the whole country, it appears that adequate provision is not yet made, in the United States, for poor lunatics. It appears, also, by the following tabular view of the principal Asylums in the United States, that New England, with a population about the same as New York, has asylum accommodations for 1626, while New York has accommodations for only 964. And New York and New England together, containing about one fifth of the population of the whole country, have asylum accommodations for 2590; while the remaining states mentioned, containing a much larger population, have asylum accommodations for a smaller number, 1594. At the same time, most earnest appeals are made, by the best informed witnesses, for greater asylum accommodations where the greatest accommodations are already possessed. Calling the population of New England 2,000,000, New York 2,000,000, and all the states 20,000,000; if New England has hospital accommodations for 1626, the state of New York would require hospital accommodations for 1626 to be as well accommodated as New England; and the whole country would require hospi-

tal accommodations for 16,260, while New York has, in fact, accommodations for only 964, and the whole country for 4184; leaving a deficiency of one half to give New York, and three fourths to give the whole country, as good hospital accommodations for the insane as New England has at the present time. And still very earnest appeals are made by the best informed for greater hospital accommodations for the insane in New England.

It is true, that there are five or six Lunatic Asylums in the United States, either in being or in progress, which would vary the above calculation some, but not much, — possibly one tenth; so that we are left with a deficiency of hospital accommodations of little less than 12,000 for the whole country, to provide for the whole as well as provision is now made in New England.

See table on next page for the number of lunatics in the principal Asylums in the United States, number received last year, number remaining at the close of the year, number discharged, number recovered, number improved, number unimproved, number deceased, receipts and expenditures for support, &c., &c.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF TWENTY-THREE INSANE ASYLUMS, IN 1850.

Locality of Insane Asylums.	Number at the commencement of the year.	Number at the close of the year.	Number received.	Number discharged.	Number recovered.	Number improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Eloped, or discharges and deaths.	Cash paid for clothing.	Cash paid for provisions.	For fuel and light.	For labor and salaries.	For medical supplies.	Total expenditure for the foregoing, and all other things.	Total receipts.
Augusta, Me.,	127	127	123	123	60	28	17	18		1,093	6,613	1,179	3,956	179	15,883	15,591
Concord, N. H.,	109	114	81	76	36	15	11	14		796	3,132	1,314*a*	3,218	37	12,132	11,829
Brattleboro', Vt.,	312	318	136	130	74	22	12	22		2,783*b*	21,694*c*		6,828	314	35,110*d*	35,185
Worcester, Mass.,	409	429	273	253	138	26	52	37		2,843*e*	17,996	3,575	11,083	545	43,070	49,440
Somerville, "	161	184	161	137	64	58*f*		15			15,153	3,266	10,191	255	37,601	40,273
Boston, South "	188	204	78	62	22	2	2	35	1							
Providence, R. I.,	100	107	93	86	35	24	7	20			5,366	1,699	6,009	175	17,749	13,992
Hartford, Conn.,	133	143	135	125	64	24	7	30		1,577	7,960	1,692	8,212	589*g*	25,798	25,591
Blackwell's Island, N. Y.,	437	401	459	283				211*h*		*i*						
Bloomingdale, New York City,	119	103	95	90	44	33	13	21								
Utica, N. Y.,	495	449	362	408	203	66	70	69		3,646	25,992	5,514	16,216	569	62,672	67,113
Hudson, N. Y.,*	9	11	12	10	9			1								
Trenton, N. J.,	93	110	95	69	44	14	2	9		1,138	6,933	1,565*j*	4,973	39	17,364	15,664
Philadelphia, Penn.,	200	221	208	187	104	39	25	19			14,780	5,836*k*	14,735	710	41,726	40,977
Frankford, "	47	48	27	22	14	4	4	4								
Baltimore, Md.,	112	123	55	45	17	9	7	12			19,142*l*				25,819	26,333
Williamsburg, Vir.,	165	181	50	9	7			25								41,375
Stanton, "	205	216	59	48	32	3	2	10	1	861	8,429	2,160	8,135	469	31,227	31,433
Columbia, S. C.,	70	74													13,144	11,728
Lexington, Ken.,	270	223	96	143	33			*m*98	4	2,010	8,949	2,610	6,479	398	27,347	26,401
Jackson, La.,	85	75	45		18	6		24	7	496	4,416		3,937	134	11,639	
Nashville, Tenn., for two years,			144		20	36	55	17	10		8,494	2,445	3,572	214	19,506	
Columbus, Ohio,	337	323	155	169	94		45	30		2,150	11,563	2,560	10,258	579	31,570	37,170
Total, 23 Asylums,	4,183	4,184	2,843	2,475	1,132	409	331	741	23	$19,393	$186,612	$35,415	$115,802	$5,206	$469,357	$490,095

a In part for two years. *b* Including fuel. *c* Including furniture and bedding. *d* Including improvements and repairs. *e* Including furniture. *f* Including much improved, not improved, and unfit. *g* Including wine and porter. *h* Of cholera, 86. *i* No account of receipts and expenses at Blackwell's Island or Bloomingdale. *j* Not including lights, which cost $451. *k* Including furniture and lights. *l* Including salaries and other current expenses. *m* Of cholera, 60.

* This Asylum, under the care of Dr. White, has been devoted to females alone since June, 1848.

REMARKS ON THE RESULTS OF STATISTICAL TABLES IN THIS REPORT.

Increase of Convicts in Penitentiaries in the United States. — The number at the commencement of the year, in twenty Penitentiaries, was 3,878

The number at the close of the year, in the same, was 4,060

The increase, therefore, of the number of convicts, in 20 Penitentiaries, in the United States, during the year 1849 and 1850, was 182

or a little less than one twentieth part.

The increase of population in the United States is very nearly in the same ratio, as the population of the United States, for many years, has doubled in a little more than 20 years. The increase of convicts, therefore, in the United States, as shown by the statistical table from 20 Penitentiaries last year, is about the same as the increase of population.

Proportion discharged on Expiration of Sentence, compared with the Number received. — The number of convicts received last year in 20 Penitentiaries was 1,739

The number discharged, on expiration of sentence, was 961

or a little more than one half the number received.

Average Length of Time in Prison of those discharged on Expiration of Sentence. — From the above data it appears, that the average length of time in Prison of those discharged on expiration of sentence from 20 Penitentiaries was less than two years.

Comparison of the number discharged on Expiration of Sentence and by Pardon. — discharged on expiration of sentence in 20 Penitentiaries 961

The number received in the same was 1,739

The number discharged by pardon was 294

Of those discharged by pardon, however, there were discharged from the Ohio Penitentiary, in part, in consequence of the dreadful ravages of the cholera, in that institution, ... 62

And, from the new Penitentiary in Philadelphia, in consequence of the great importunity of friends, owing, in part, to the severity of the solitary system, as there

administered, as may be fairly inferred from the last message of the governor 34

Some of the 96 were discharged from two Penitentiaries, above named, from causes not operating on others. If, justly, we allow 51 of the 96 thus discharged, as having been discharged from extraordinary causes, there remain, as discharged by pardon, . . . 243 which is about one fourth as many as were discharged on expiration of sentence, and about one eighth as many as were received.

Mortality of Penitentiaries. — The number of deaths in 20 Penitentiaries in the United States last year was 224

The average number of convicts in the same was 3,972

In regard to the deaths, however, it should be stated that 115 were in the Ohio Penitentiary from cholera; after deducting these, the deaths in the other Penitentiaries were 109

Which leaves a mortality of 1 in 36 and sixty-eight hundredths, or a little less than three per cent. In the Penitentiaries in Maine, Massachusetts, and Michigan, the mortality was less than one per cent.

Escapes. — The escapes from the 20 Pentientiaries, out of an average of 3,972 convicts, was only 12. This result was obtained from the annual reports, but is not stated in the table. These escapes were all from five of the Penitentiaries, viz.: those in Vermont, 1; Sing Sing, 3; Kentucky, 3; Ohio, 3; Michigan, 2. In Ohio it is stated that the escapes were during the ravages of the cholera.

From the Penitentiaries in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Auburn, N. Y., Female Penitentiary at Sing Sing, Clinton county, N. Y., New Jersey, Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia and at Pittsburg, Baltimore, District of Columbia, and in Virginia, there were no escapes.

Earnings and Expenses. — The earnings in 20 Penitentiaries, in the United States, in 1849 and 1850, were $326,015

The expenses in the same were $377,352

It should be stated in regard to these expenses, however, that $40,330* of the same were for expenses exceeding earnings at the Clinton County Prison, New York, containing an average of 148 prisoners. Besides this, $22,166, as the table shows, were expended for repairs and improvements, . . $62,496

If these two items, amounting to $62,496, be

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* Of this amount of excess, $15,784 were paid for a mine of iron ore.

deducted from the amount of expenses of the 20 Penitentiaries, as stated in the table, the remaining expenses will be 314,856

Leaving a balance of earnings above expenses, in the 20 Penitentiaries, of 11,159

Average Earnings of each Prisoner. — The earnings of the prisoners in 20 Penitentiaries in the United States, during the years 1849 and 1850, amounted to $326,015

The average number of prisoners was 3,972

The average earnings of each prisoner, therefore, were 82,07

Average Expense of each Prisoner. — The expenses of the prisoners in 20 Penitentiaries, in 1849 and 1850, amounted to $377,352

If we deduct from this amount the extraordinary excess of expenditure in the Clinton County Prison, in the state of New York, and the expenditure for repairs and improvements in all the Prisons, as stated in the table, which together amount to 62,496

The expenses will amount to 314,856

The average number of prisoners being . . . 3,972

The average expense of each prisoner was . . 79,26

Expense of each Prisoner for Clothing and Bedding. — Under this head the Penitentiaries in Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Virginia, Georgia, and Kentucky are not included. The expense in the other 14 Penitentiaries, mentioned in the table, for clothing and bedding, was $28,464

The average number of prisoners in the same was 3,068

The average expense, therefore, for each, for clothing and bedding, for the years 1849 and 1850, was $9,24

Average Expense of each Prisoner for Food. — The 6 Penitentiaries excepted under the last head, are here excepted. The expense for food in 14 Penitentiaries was . . $94,964

The average number of prisoners, in the same, was 3,068

The average expense of each prisoner in fourteen Penitentiaries, for the years 1849 and 1850, was $30,95

Average Expense of each Prisoner for Fuel and Light. — The Penitentiaries in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and at Pittsburg, District of Columbia, Virginia, Georgia, and Kentucky are excepted.

Expenses of 11 Penitentiaries, contained in the table, not excepted above, for fuel and lights, was $22,933

The average number of prisoners in the same was 2,507
The average expense, therefore, of each prisoner in 11 Penitentiaries, in the United States, in 1849 and 1850, for fuel and lights, was $9,14

Average Amount given to each Convict discharged. — Under this head, the Penitentiaries in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Auburn, both male and female Prisons at Sing Sing, Clinton county, N. Y., New Jersey, Ohio, and Michigan, are included.

The amount of money paid to prisoners, on their discharge from the above Penitentiaries, in 1849 and 1850, was $5,023
The average number of prisoners in the same was 2,689
The average amount, therefore, given to each prisoner on his discharge, from 11 Penitentiaries, in 1849 and 1850, was $1,90

EXTRAORDINARY EVENT IN THE HISTORY OF PENITENTIARIES IN 1849.

The most extraordinary event in the history of the Penitentiaries in the United States, in 1849, *was the prevalence, and alarming mortality, of the cholera in the Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio.* After having been notified of its approach, the year before, by the physician of the institution, in his annual report to the legislature, which was published, and of the importance of doing every thing to prevent it, and of being prepared to meet the dreadful malady, it came, and removed by death, in a few weeks, more than one fourth part of the whole number of prisoners, besides the physician of the institution, and another highly esteemed physician of the city, who voluntarily came to the regular physician's assistance in the most alarming stage of the disease. The physician warned the inspectors, warden, and state legislature, nearly a year before, of the danger, and begged them to remove all filth and every thing conceivable which could generate the disease; and, in accordance with his suggestions, this was supposed to be done. But still it came, and out of 425 prisoners, 115 died, the faithful physician and his benevolent friend.* What is

* Extract from the Twenty-Fourth Report of the Prison Discipline Society, prepared and presented before the cholera made its appearance in the Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio. The time when the physician wrote as he did, it will be seen by the date and the time when the cholera made its appearance there, was midsummer, 1849: —

"*Precaution against the Cholera.* — The physician says, 'That dire malady, the Asiatic cholera, is again on its devastating march through the nations of the

very remarkable, in the State Lunatic Hospital, within sight of the Prison where nearly the same fears had been entertained, and similar precautions used, the disease did not appear at all. There are those who are regarded as high authority who suppose that the only explanation of the progress and dreadful mortality of the disease in the Penitentiary was, not neglect or filth in the ordinary acceptation of those terms, for they were not to be found there, but the want of suitable ventilation, and pure air, within the walls of the Penitentiary; particularly in the hospital and sick rooms, after the disease made its appearance. The panic also, among the prisoners, in witnessing such dreadful scenes of distress and death, is also spoken of as not being without injurious effects. That these causes had a large influence on the mortality is rendered highly probable by the facts, that, in the State Prison, at Charlestown, Mass., a few years since, where the cholera appeared in a manner very similar, and about 100 were prostrated in forty-eight hours, where was the same general cleanliness, similar devoted attention of the regular physician, and friendly assistance from neighboring physicians, and devoted officers and nurses, there were only one or two deaths; but there were well-ventilated apartments. Also, in the House of Refuge, in New York city, last year, where there were 200 indubitable cases of cholera, there were but 3 deaths. Here, too, the buildings (if we are correctly informed) are comparatively well ventilated. In the House of Industry at South Boston, too, last year, the cholera made its appearance several times, and fearful apprehensions were entertained of its progress; but great pains were taken, in all cases, to cleanse the room where it appeared, and that room

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earth. * * * * It wends its way westward. That we are doomed to encounter it ere long upon our own ground, I have little doubt. Filth, accumulating and decomposing filth, is the chosen aliment upon which it feeds. Let us be wise in season, and, before the destroyer comes, let us have robbed him of that pabulum without which he cannot exist. Let us cut off his supplies, and thus disarm him of all his terrors. The complete removal of every species of rubbish, which encumbers the Prison establishment, both within as well as immediately without the enclosure, should at once be accomplished; every niche of wall and floor, and every foot of ground, should be positively and thoroughly freed from all extraneous matters whatever. Then, with the best practicable ventilation, and a guarded diet, we may reasonably hope to pass the dread ordeal with comparative immunity. Our city authorities are at this moment actively engaged in the process of cleansing, to be prosecuted vigorously to its eventual fulfilment. Let us coöperate with them. Fearful, indeed, might be the consequences, should this relentless minister and messenger of death be found knocking at our doors, invited by our negligence, and find us unsupplied with the means of protection, and unable to make a defence.'

"This precaution is signed by 'H. LATHROP, M. D.,

"'*Physician of the Ohio Penitentiary.*

"'November 30, 1848.'"

and rooms on the same hall were first fumigated with closed doors and windows, and then all the doors and windows were thrown open, and allowed to stand open till the air of that part of the house was thoroughly changed. Besides, a large tent was procured, and pitched upon the hill, in the open field, 40 or 50 rods from the building, and the inmates, men, women, and children, repeatedly marched out of the house, and placed under the tent, till the building, which they had left, and their own persons, had had the pure air passed through them. By these and similar means, recommended and approved by the directors, and faithfully carried out by the physician and Captain Crane, the superintendent, the cholera, although it made its appearance in the house several times, and the house is an old one, not well ventilated, and crowded with inmates, it made but little progress; there were a few deaths scattered and isolated in the house during the period of time, in 1849, when the cholera was searching out the filthy and poorly ventilated places in Boston and vicinity.

REMARKS ON RESULTS IN HOUSES OF REFUGE FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1849 AND 1850.

1. *The first remark is the pleasing progress in this department of benevolent action.*

New Houses of Refuge for juvenile delinquents are springing into being, in Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, in Philadelphia for colored children, in Maryland, and Ohio. This is delightful progress, in regard to the number of such institutions, in the United States, in one or at most two years.

There is similar pleasure afforded by the increased number of this class of offenders, to whom the benefits are extended of the Houses of Refuge, and the State Farm School. During the last year, out of 941, more than one fourth part of the whole, nearly three hundred more received the benefits than the year before. At this rate of progress, it will be but a few years before juvenile delinquents, in the United States, shall not be found in ordinary Prisons and Penitentiaries, but in Houses of Refuge and State Farm Schools.

May the Lord speed the progress of this department of benevolent action.

2. *The number apprenticed, in comparison with the whole number received during the year, is full of encouragement to the friends of Houses of Refuge and State Farm Schools.*

The whole number received last year in the institutions of

this class, already in operation, i. e., in Boston, at Westboro', Mass., New York city, Rochester, N. Y., and in Philadelphia, was 842; the number apprenticed was 376. Nearly half as many as received were apprenticed, although the institution at Westboro' was only one year old, and of course could only be entering on the system of apprenticeship.

3. *The number discharged on expiration of sentence, compared with the number apprenticed from Houses of Refuge, is another encouraging circumstance.*

In these institutions, generally, the directors or trustees have the power to retain those committed to their care till their sentence expires, or to apprentice them, if they think they are reformed, or so far improved as to do well, when apprenticed.

Of the number apprenticed last year from the institutions already in operation, out of 789 the average number, was 376; while the number whom it was judged necessary to retain till their sentence expired was only 2. Not one hundred and fiftieth part as many retained till their sentence expired as were apprenticed.

4. *The small mortality of Houses of Refuge in the United States last year was, as it has been in former years, very encouraging.*

It has seldom, if ever, exceeded one per cent. In view of the parentage, early habits, and condition when received, of these juvenile delinquents, this must be regarded as a favorable result.

Last year, as already stated, the average number of inmates in Houses of Refuge in the United States was 789. In the House of Refuge in the city of New York, more than 200 had what the physician considered indubitably the cholera; of these only three died. If this number be deducted from the whole number of deaths, which was eleven, there remain deaths 8, out of 780 — a very small fraction over one per cent. This probably is as small a bill of mortality as can be found among any equal number of children and youth in the best regulated Christian families, of the same average age, say 12 or 13 years, which is about the average age in Houses of Refuge.

5. *The amount of funds raised by States and individuals, for this class of Institutions in the United States, already in operation, shows the estimation in which the object is held, after the experience of nearly one quarter of a century.*

The amount of money raised in Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, last year, for the Houses of Refuge in these

states, not including the liberal bequests of Mr. Lyman, was $209,249

Of this amount, the amount expended for building operations was about 130,000

Leaving for other purposes about 79,000

This amount of expenditure speaks well for the esteem and approbation in which these Houses of Refuge and the State Farm School are held where they are best known.

6. *The proceeds of labor, as stated in the annual reports of the Treasurers of Houses of Refuge, speak well for the good habits of industry, which the inmates are beginning to form, or have already formed.*

The amount received for labor of boys, in the State Farm School at Westboro', Mass., House of Refuge in New York City, and House of Refuge in Philadelphia, last year, was $15,673

7. *These earnings, compared with the expense incurred for the officers' salaries, provisions, clothing, furniture, and bedding, fuel, and lights, are very encouraging.*

We have seen that their earnings were	$15,673
The expenses incurred for salaries	11,194
" " " " provisions	13,432
" " " " clothing	4,503
" " " " furniture and bedding	2,866
" " " " fuel and light . . .	3,174
Total expense for the items above named . . .	35,169

The expense of all these things is but a little more than twice as much as the proceeds of the labor of these juvenile delinquents, so lately arrested, so short a time since committed, so soon to be apprenticed, of an average age not exceeding 13 years, and not long since placed in circumstances tending so powerfully to utter ruin. This must be considered in a high degree encouraging to the friends of Houses of Refuge and State Farm Schools.

8. *The small expense to each boy and girl, of the necessaries of life, above enumerated, compared with their earnings.*

The average number being 789, the average expense of each inmate for watch and care, safe-keeping, discipline, common school instruction, supervision and instruction in labor, was annually $14,10

The average annual expense for provisions . . .	17,12
" " " " " clothing . . .	5,70
" " " " " fuel and light . .	4,02
" " " " " bedding and furniture	3,61

Total annual expense for each boy and girl for all the good and necessary items specified above . . . $44,55
Average annual earnings of each boy and girl . . 19,88
Leaving a balance against each child of 24,67

Who would grudge this amount for the object? Well might Mr. Lyman say, that he considered Houses of Refuge for juvenile delinquents no longer an experiment; for the results already obtained were conclusive in their favor.

REMARKS CONCERNING THE TABLE ON ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

1. Although much has been done within a few years, much remains to be done.

In 23 Asylums, in the United States, the number of inmates, at the close of the last year, was 4,184

The first Asylum, in the United States, established exclusively for the insane, was that at Williamsburg, Virginia.

The second was that at Frankford, Pennsylvania, established in 1817.

All the others mentioned in the table have been established since 1817. Out of the whole number mentioned in the table, 16 have been established since the Asylum at Worcester, in 1833.

Although the benefits of these institutions are extended to more than 4,000 persons continually, still, by the most careful examination, it has been found in this country, wherever an examination has been made, that the insane to the whole population are at least as one to one thousand. By the same ratio we have in the United States, at this time, at least 23,000 insane. Therefore, although much has been done, much remains to be done.

2. The increase of inmates from the beginning to the close of the last year was only 1. At the commencement of the year, in 23 Asylums in the United States, the number of insane was 4,183
At the close of the year it was 4,184
Showing an increase, as stated, of 1

3. The length of time required to confer the benefits intended upon this class of sufferers, *in most cases*, is short.

The number received in one year last past, in 23 Asylums, was 2,843
The number discharged recovered, in the same time, was 1,132

And of those discharged, the number who were discharged improved was 409

It appears, therefore, that more than one third of the whole number were discharged, recovered or improved, *in a single year.*

4. The bill of mortality last year was aggravated by cholera, in the Asylums on Blackwell's Island, New York, and at Lexington, Kentucky; in the former 86, and in the latter 60, died of cholera. Total 146

With this exception, the mortality was 595

or one in seven and three hundreths of the number remaining in the institutions, or about fourteen per cent.

5. The benefits conferred by these institutions upon their inmates were conferred at an expense of about $2,00 per week to each person, or a little more than $100 a year.

The expenditures, according to the table, were $469,357

The average number of inmates was 4,183

The annual expense of each, therefore, was . . $110,05

And the weekly expense of each was 2,11

6. The expenditures compared with the receipts indicated no diminution of interest in this great public charity.

The receipts amounted last year, in the 23 Asylums, in the United States, as stated in the table, to 493,095

The expenses 469,357

Leaving an unexpended balance of 23,638

7. The amount of expense, annually, according to the table, *for labor and care*, in 23 Asylums, was $115,802

The average number of inmates being 4,183

The average annual expense for labor and care was $27,68

8. The amount of expense annually, according to the table, for provisions, in 23 Asylums, for an average of 4,183 inmates, was $186,612

or an average annual expense for provisions to each of 44,61

9. The amount of expense annually, in 23 Asylums, of 3,183 inmates, for fuel and lights, was $35,415

or an average annual expense, for fuel and lights, to each inmate, of $8,46

10. The amount of expense annually, in 23 Asylums, of 4,183 inmates, for medical supplies, was $5,206

or an average annual expense for medical supplies to each inmate of $1,24

11. The number recovered from this dreadful malady, in the 23 Asylums in the United States, in 1849, out of 4,183 inmates, at an expense of $2,11 per week, was 1,132

The number discharged improved was 409
Total recovered and improved, in a single year . . 1,541
or more than one third the whole number in the Asylums at the commencement and close of the year.

Thus it appears that, although much remains to be done for the insane, what has been done is a great, economical, well sustained, and successful work of benevolence.

Finally, in review of all parts of this report, it is pleasant to notice the number, size, character, extent, and authority of the documents mentioned. They are from nearly every state in the Union; many of them are legislative documents: they relate to the construction, statistics, government, safe-keeping, employment, instruction, humanity, reformation, extension, statistics and improvement of Penitentiaries; they relate to the progress of the effort, already so well begun, of making suitable provision, in the United States, for Houses of Refuge designed to separate children and youth from old offenders; so that they may devote certain hours every day to labor, common school, moral and religious instruction, healthful recreation, and rest at night to be undisturbed by lessons of sin, from hardened criminals, until habits of good behavior are formed sufficiently firm to justify their apprenticeship to worthy farmers and mechanics in the neighborhood of good people; they relate to various efforts and means of aiding discharged convicts to forsake the paths of vice and crime; to find employment, to procure an honest livelihood, to establish a good character, to become esteemed and respected among the virtuous and good; they show how much remains to be done adequately to supply the suffering and insane poor from continued neglect, and unmitigated misery, calculated to render them incurable, and place them under wise, humane, skilful, and good physicians, and supervisors, who shall, like kind parents, treat them with compassion, and do every thing which can be done, by patient attention, self-sacrificing benevolence, and useful appliances, to mitigate one of the most dreaded forms of human disease and woe.

The statistics already exhibited in the tables on these subjects, and the remarks made upon them, show in some degree the extent of these various fields of usefulness, their present state, and the progress made towards a better state of things.

We humbly and earnestly implore the favor of God in the continuance and prosperity of this association, so far as it appears good to Him.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY, *in Account Current with* CHARLES H. MILLS, TREASURER. CR.

1849.				
May 25.	To balance from old account, amount due the treasurer,			$ 21 57
1850.				
May 23.	To amount paid at sundry times to the secretary on account of his salary, being in full for one year, to March 1, 1850,			$ 1,700 00
" " "	amount paid sundry bills since May 25, 1849:			
	J. W. Wilson, for electro cuts,		5 00	
	J. G. Roberts & Co., binding Reports,		6 05	
	James M. Shute, stereotyping Twenty-Third Report,		287 29	
	Boston Type Foundry, stereotyping Twenty-Fourth Report,		196 74	
	T. R. Marvin, printing Twenty-Fourth Report,		170 00	
	S. Bliss, use of Tremont Temple, May, 1849,		25 00	690 08
" " "	amount paid secretary for rent of office,			175 00
" " "	" " " for incidental expenses, postage, and travelling expenses,			130 78
				$2,717 43
" " "	balance from old account, amount due the treasurer,			134 43

1849.				
Oct. 3.	By cash, amount received for dividend on 30 shares Merchants Bank stock, 4 per cent.,		120 00	
" " "	cash, amount received for dividend on 30 shares New England Bank stock, 4 per cent.,		120 00	240 00
" 10.	" cash, amount received for 6 months' interest on Isaac Goddard's bond, ($800,) to 9th inst.,			24 00
1850.				
April 3.	" cash, amount received for dividend on 30 shares Merchants Bank stock, 4 per cent.,		120 00	
" " "	cash, amount received for dividend on 30 shares New England Bank stock, 4 per cent.,		120 00	240 00
May 23.	" cash, amount received of secretary, at sundry times, for subscriptions collected by him since 25th of May last,			2,079 00
" " "	cash, balance to new account,			134 43
				$2,717 43

Errors excepted. BOSTON, MAY 23, 1850.

CHARLES H. MILLS, *Treasurer.*

PERMANENT FUND.

30 shares New England Bank Stock, cost	$3,120 00
30 " Merchants " " "	3,121 50
Isaac Goddard's bond, secured by mortgage,	800 00
	$7,041 50

BOSTON, MAY, 1850. We have examined the above account, and find the same to be correctly cast and properly vouched.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE, } *Committee.*
SAMUEL LAWRENCE, }

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS,

For the Year ending May 30, 1850.

A. E. B.	5 00	Codman, Ed.	5 00	Head, G. E.	2 00
Ammidown, H.	2 00	Codman, Henry	10 00	Hill, H.	2 00
Amory, Charles	10 00	Cotton, Hill, & Co.	10 00	Hill, Jer.	2 00
Anderson, Rufus	2 00	Cummings, C. W.	5 00	Homans, John	3 00
Andrews, Ebenr. T.	2 00	Cummings, Daniel	2 00	Homer, C.	2 00
Andrews, Wm. T.	2 00	Curtis, B. R.	5 00	Hooper, S.	10 00
Appleton, N.	20 00	Curtis, George T.	2 00	Hosmer, Z.	2 00
Appleton, Samuel	30 00	Cushing, Thomas P.	2 00	Howard, Benj.	2 00
Appleton, Wm.	20 00	Cutler, Pliny	2 00	How, J. C.	2 00
Austin, S.	2 00	Curtis, C. P.	2 00	Howe, George	10 00
Bacon, D. G.	5 00	Dalton, Peter R.	10 00	Hubbard, William J.	2 00
Bancroft, Jacob	3 00	Dana, E.	2 00	Humphry, William	2 00
Barnes, D. W.	2 00	Dana, Luther	2 00	Hunnewell, H. H.	2 00
Barnes, Isaac O.	2 00	Davis, S.	2 00	Jacobs, Benj.	1 00
Barnes, S. H.	2 00	Denny, Daniel	2 00	Jenks, John H.	1 00
Bates, John	5 00	Devens, Charles	2 00	Jones, Eliphalet	2 00
Bell, L. V.	10 00	Dixwell, J. J.	5 00	Jackson, C., Jr.	2 00
Bent, Ann	1 00	Driscoll, C.	2 00	Jackson, Charles	25 00
Bigelow, George T.	5 00	Dwight, Edmund	10 00	Jameson, Wm. H.	2 00
Blake, Edward	5 00	Edmands, J. W.	10 00	Jarves, Deming	5 00
Blake, Wm.	2 00	Eliot, Samuel A.	50 00	Johnson, James	5 00
Blake, Charles	1 00	Emerson, E. C.	2 00	Johnson, Samuel	10 00
Boardman, Wm. H.	5 00	Emerson, Frederick	5 00	Jones, H. H.	2 00
Bond, George W.	2 00	Eustis, W. T.	2 00	Jones, Lewis	3 00
Bond, J. C.	2 00	Eveleth, Joseph	30 00	Jones, A. P.	20 00
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